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XXXI.

The Great Hall—On the Danube—The Great Market—The Sclav—The Jews—Industries—Intemperance—Conceit.

One of the favorite resorts Sunday evenings in the early Winter, in Pesth, is the great hall in the redoubt, an immence building several hundred years old, which has ever been considered the finest edifice in Pesth until the new era inaugurated, some 14 years ago. In the olden time this redoubt was the assembly place of the Hungarian nobles on state occasions, but of late years, that is to say since the last hundred years, it has been given over entirely to state balls and fashionable gatherings. There are a number of fine halls in the second story, and in these, in the Winter, the great balls are given. These salons are so arranged that they can be all thrown open, forming one great hall. They are all elegantly decorated, frescoed in the highest style of the art, and are remarkably attractive. It is now the custom to give promenade concerts there, every Sunday evening during the Winter, from 7 o'clock until 9, and to an American they are very peculiar.

On one side of the hall is a platform occupied by a military orchestra of perhaps 60, all in uniform. Opposite the platform are placed a number of chairs, enough to accommodate a few hundred people. The intervening space is perfectly clear, and from the time the doors are opened until the last strain dies away, it is filled with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen who promenade around the large space all the time the orchestra is playing. The promenaders form a circle of people, and in the center stands a great party of both sexes, presumably listening to the music, but really admiring the procession passing in review before them. Here the peculiar love of admiration of the Pesth ladies was more strongly marked than on any other occasion. They not only did not resent the plainest glances of admiration from the officers and civilians in the center of the ring but took it as a matter of course, and walked by with an air that said as plainly as words, "I know I am beautiful, it is your duty to admire me, and the more plainly that admiration is shown the more credit for good taste you deserve." And as they really are very beautiful it is no difficult matter to do as they evidently wished every one to do.

There were present on this Sunday evening whole families, from the grandfather down. But there were a greater number of single couples, gentlemen with their wives, and young fellows with their sweethearts. The husbands and lovers seemed to take as much pleasure in the admiration their fair companions compelled from every one as they did themselves. During the music they walked slowly around the room stopping now and then for a minute's chat with friends and acquaintances. During the pauses between the numbers they either went to an adjoining hall where refreshments of all kinds were served, or sat in parties in the concert room and talked of the music and the people who were there. But whether walking or sitting they always presented a pretty picture.

This dress parade of Pesth beauty, to superb music, lasted till very nearly the hour for the opening of the theaters. At the close of the last number most of those present left the hall, took a light repast in a favorite restaurant, and then spent the remainder of the evening in the theater or opera.

They are a peculiar people, these Hungarians, and must be amused to-day, if they will not have a kreutzer to-morrow. They live entirely in the present, and are perfectly content to let the morrow take care of itself. So they frequent the cafes, they go to all the promenade concerts, they enjoy all the operas, and seek pleasure wherever there is a hope of finding it. If they do have any cares or worries they conceal them effectually from the outside world. They are bright and gay everywhere, and to all outward appearances enjoy life to the utmost.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most important of the many improvements that have recently been made in Pesth is the long quay built on both sides of the Danube, which, as before stated, is very rapid at this point. In former years any rain storm or the melting of the snow in the Spring made the river rise very rapidly and put a great deal of that part of the City and all of the surrounding country under water. Pesth lies in a basin, the land all around it being very low. These overflows were disastrous, doing almost every year frightful damage. This is all done away with, except, of course, in exceptional years, by the construction of these quays, which are solidly built of cut stone, and high enough to preclude any possibility of an overflow, except when a dam large enough forms below the City and forces the water back.

The quay on the Pesth side contains some of the finest buildings in the City, and is profusely ornamented with gardens and places of popular resort. Aside from the large buildings, which add very much to the beauty of the place, there are scores of little gardens where, in Summer, people of all classes congregate in the evening to listen to the music of favorite orchestras, which play there every night. There is a splendid promenade the whole length of the quay, where there is always a cool night breeze, no matter how warm it may have been during the day. Here it is in pleasant weather that all the fashion and beauty of Pesth congregate after 7 P. M., when the warm weather makes the promenade concerts in the redoubt impracticable.

Further up the quay, directly opposite the Blocksburg, is one of the largest market places in the City. In the early morning it is a scene for a painter. The farmers from the country round about come to this market, and a more motley throng it would be difficult to find anywhere outside a purely Oriental country. The market place is divided by regular, though very narrow passages, and you have only to go from one to another to find anything in the way of farm products you may desire. Each passage is devoted to some one thing, this one to chickens, the next to turkeys, the next to dried fruits, the next to vegetables, and so on through the entire list. In one street Italian chestnuts are the sole article on sale, and right next to it you find nothing but "papryka," that most common of all Hungarian condiments. Imagine a street two blocks long filled with vendors of red pepper, in its natural state or ground and prepared for cooking purposes. It would seem as though in one day there was enough of it sold to last the City a year, but when the fact is taken into consideration that it enters very largely into every article of food that comes to a Hungarian table the wonder is not so great.

In this market, which in its way is very peculiar, are countless shops for the sale of boots and shoes, crockery, dress goods and everything that is used to eat, drink or wear. It is not an uninteresting sight to see in a little shanty six by eight, an assortment of old and new shoes, presided over by a pretty Hungarian girl dressed in the national costume, who, when you asked a question, looked laughingly up from the old shoe she was half-soling to give you a merry reply. She sells shoes for anything you want to pay, and although the prices were next to nothing, she drove a good trade and seems perfectly happy and contented with her lot. As a rule the farmer's wives who take care of the stock are enormously fat women who sit on little stools the whole day long surrounded by huge crates in which are the articles to be sold. They are cheery and good natured and the most importunate saleswomen imaginable. It is literally running the guantlet to make the passage of any one of the narrow streets.

THE LANDING PLACE.

Near this market is the landing place of the large and small boats engaged in the carrying trade, especially those coming up the river. Pesth, of late years, has made a rapid advance in the handling of grain, and fruits from the far-East, receiving from barges loaded at the mouth of the Danube, and reshipping by rail to all parts of the world. The quay in the neighborhood of the market is always a lively and interesting place. Here are hundreds of vessels of all sizes and kinds, from the large steamers and tugs down to the little shallops that trade between towns and in the immediate vicinity, bringing to Pesth the produce bought in the little villages up and down the river. And here, as in Southern Germany, there is no such thing as large storehouses or elevators. The grain comes in bags and is unloaded from the vessels by men who carry it on their backs from the hold of the vessel to the bank where they are piled up, or, as is more frequently the case, loaded directly on wagons and taken to the cars for shipment to their final destination. The stevedores are of all nationalities, and their everlasting chatter makes a confusion that is distracting. They are very simple in the matter of dress, a pair of very wide trousers coming to just below the knees, and tied around the waist with a bright colored scarf, a very loose cotton shirt, sleeveless and open very wide at the neck making up the entire costume, except in some cases where a bright handkerchief is tied around the head. Even in the cold Autumn weather they were barefooted, and trudged back and forward from the boat to the dock clad in the same covering used in Midsummer. The pay that they get is next to nothing. In fact that is the reason why all of this work is done in this manner. Human labor is so cheap that it does not pay to employ anything else.

THE TWO RACES.

In Buda Pesth there are many races, the Hungarian and Sclavonic predominating. The difference is marked by a very broad line. The Sclav is a heavy, dull fellow of a very low order and half a savage. He does the heavy work when he will work, and lives in the most squalid parts of the City. He will labor just long enough to get money to purchase a vile sort of brandy they distill from everything that will yield alcohol and stay drunk till appetite compels him to earn enough for a fresh supply.

He is always very poorly clad, very frowsy, and in bad condition generally, and is emphatically the lower class.

The Hungarian is what he is everywhere, a lithe, active, handsome man, always well, though gaudily dressed, and has a profound respect for himself and a most thorough contempt for the other component parts of the Austrian Empire.

The difference is even more marked in the women of the two nationalities. The Hungarian woman is always beautiful, always neat, always with small hands and feet, beautiful hair and teeth, and a magnificent complexion. The Sclavic woman has large feet, coarse red hands, frowsy hair, and no matter how well dressed, is a Sclav, and may be distinguished as such at any distance. Their feet and hands betray them at a glance. They cannot disguise themselves or conceal their origin. It is as plain as the nose on their faces, which by the way are always coarse and turned-up, not the piquant turn-up of the French woman, but the wide-nostrilled, flat turn-up of the Tartar race, from which they had their origin. The Hungarian woman is invariably handsome, the Sclavonic just as invariably ugly. That is, in Hungary.

THE JEWS.

There are more Jews in Pesth in proportion to the population than almost any City in Europe, there being 75,000 of them out of 280,000, and they differ widely from the Jews in other continental Cities. In Vienna, Prague, Amsterdam and elsewhere, they are invariably traders. They may be bankers in the principal streets, or dealers in the second-hand in the narrow lanes, but as a rule they exchange one thing for another, and find profit in the differences. There are Jew bankers and merchants in Pesth, as everywhere else, but the large majority of them are, contrary to the usual custom, employed in all occupations. They carry sacks of grain from the boats on the Danube on their backs. They labor on the streets, they are messengers, bootblacks, servants in hotels, they are the *dienstmen* on the streets, they are just like everybody else. Many of them are mechanics and artisans, in fact they have no distinctive branches of business but are scattered through the employments as are the native Hungarians and Sclavs. This is the more remarkable because it is found nowhere else.

What produced this singular condition of affairs with the Israelites cannot be fathomed. They have been persecuted here, but not more so than in the other Capitals of Europe, and even now they are hated, but not more so than in Vienna or Prague. The races native to the soil would close all the avenues of trade to them in Pesth, even now, but the same is true of all other European countries. Here the Jew, while an entirely separate race, kept so by the vulgar prejudices of the people, have gone into all the employments from the highest to the lowest. They carry sacks of grain out of the boats on the Danube for a few kreutzers a day, they carry your messages, drive you in hacks, and don't swindle you a particle more than the others do. It is the one City in Europe in which this partial affiliation exists. However, they are as intensely hated as anywhere else, but as everywhere else they get on.

THE TARIFF.

Hungary being a purely agricultural country is not a prosperous one, and this fact has been gradually coming into the minds of the Hungarians for some years. They have discovered that to be really prosperous the factory must flourish beside the farm, and that it doesn't pay to raise wheat, pay freight upon it to other countries, and pay freight back again, with commissions and profits added, for everything they use not grown upon their own soil. Austria is adding every day to its Tariff, which is now Protective, but the Hungarians are going farther. They are offering as an inducement to manufacturers, exemption from taxation, grounds at the expense of the State and moneyed assistance. In addition to this there is a vigorous effort being made to extend what is known as "house industries," which are manufactures by the peasants in their own homes. In Switzerland, watch-making, wood carving, silk-spinning and weaving is done by the families of the farmers in their own homes, and to stimulate this sort of production, schools are being established for instruction of the peasants in Hungary, and premiums are paid, or promised, for superior skill and industry. By these means Hungary hopes to attract population enough to consume her own products upon her own ground, and to take a higher rank among the industrial nations of Europe.

Hungary has just discovered what America has known a great many years.

THE DRINKING SCLAV.

The Hungarians as a rule, are a tolerably sober people. They drink vast quantities of the wine of the country, and beer is not altogether distasteful to them, but they manage to preserve a fair degree of sobriety, and while fearfully excitable, it is the excitability of nature and not that unnatural fever produced by intoxication. The Sclavic element; however, is precisely the reverse. They are very like the lower classes of Englishmen in this regard. There is nothing the Sclav, the low-browed, heavy-featured, bottom-fact of Russian population, likes so much as intoxication. He drinks not for convivialuity, not to increase the flow of good feeling, not for good fellowship and not because he was betrayed by carelessness into inebriety. Nothing of the sort. The Sclav gets drunk because he wants to get drunk. He gets drunk because the sensation of the fiery fluid going into his system is pleasant to him, and because the elevation of feeling resultant is pleasant, and because the resultant oblivion is bliss. When drunk he cannot contemplate his dull, heavy, brutal features, his low forehead and small pea-like, meaningless eyes, in fact he is outside of himself, and in that finds happiness.

I don't blame the Sclav for seeking his throwing himself outside of himself. A Sclav with scruples against suicide is justified in keeping in a state of intoxication all the time possible.

The liquor he uses for this purpose is a vile distillation of the skins, seeds and lees of grapes, known as "Sligowitz." It is inexpensive, there being a respectable drunk in 10 cents worth of it, when purchased as he does by the quart, and there is a fight in a half gallon, and a murder in a gallon. It is probably the vilest liquor the devil ever devised—but is exactly fitted to the people who drink it. There is a sort of fitness running through almost everything. "Sligowitz" was made for the Sclavs, and the Sclav was made for "Sligowitz." One may forgive the liquor for its vileness when he sees how many of them it kills.

CONCERT OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The regular Hungarians are the most intensely conceited man on earth on everything pertaining to their own nationality. They believe themselves to be the greatest people on the earth, the only people really worth saving, and this good opinion of themselves runs through everything. There are only 16,000,000 of them, and they are so surrounded as to make their complete absorption into other and stronger races only a matter of time. But they do not believe it. They hold themselves to be the most important factor in the Austrian system, and look upon the German as an inferior and the other nationalities making up the Empire as people hardly worth associating with. At their theaters the Bohemian is the standing joke, and, next to him, the German. The stupid fellow in their farces is always a German or Bohemian, the Sclav and Croatian not being considered of enough importance to burlesque.

Their delicious pride and conceit compels them to hold to their semi-barbarous language. The Bohemian has humility enough to know that his dialect must give way to the German, and he accepts the situation, but the Hungarian will none of it. He is a Hungarian, and proposes to live and die one. The Hungarian is the only language permitted in their schools, and Hungarian is the official language of the country. The members of their Parliament charge each other with corruption in the choicest Hungarian, and accuracy in speaking the language goes much farther than facts and figures.

They even aspire to a literature of their own, and they erect statues to poets who were never heard of outside of Pesth, and to statesmen whose counsels have had no more to do with the politics of the world than the vaporings of George Francis Train.

However, all these things please them, and it is well. They are a simple, guileless sort of people, thriftless to a degree, generous to a fault, and delightful because of their qualities Isolated from the rest of the world, their belief in themselves is very natural and not to be wondered at.

ARTISTS.

Their Views on the Hanging Committees.
Brooklyn Eagle.

"I never heard of a decent Hanging Committee in all my artistic experience," said an artist to one of his brother brushes as they were walking along Court street.

"No. They are all alike," said his companion. "I think I shall give up sending pictures to the Academy or any other exhibition. So long as they have artists in charge of the hanging of the pictures just so long we shall be obliged to suffer. I say the Hanging Committees should be made up of people outside of the profession."

"No, that would never do," said the first speaker. "Business people don't know any more about pictures than we do about business. I should have a committee made up of artists, but give us all a chance. Now I never served on a committee in my life."

"Nor I," said his friend.

"It's an outrage on us both."

"You are right."

"I tell you, if I ever get on a committee I'll make it lively for some of those old fellows who have skied my pictures," said the first artist. "I'll hang their old daubs so high they will have to furnish their friends with opera glasses to see them."

"So will I," said the second artist; "I'll make 'em dance if they ever put me on a committee. I'll make it red-hot for some of those pot boiler painters, and don't you fail to remember it. I'll let 'em know how it feels to have your picture poked up out of sight. I don't care what they paint, they have got to catch it if I ever get on a Hanging Committee. It is no more than pure justice."

"That's just it," said his friend; how much consideration have they shown us? Not any. Just put me on a Hanging Committee, whoop la! up they go! and you can just believe I would look out for my friends."

"So would I, every time," said the second artist. "I tell you that's the only thing to do nowadays."

"Right you are. Only let 'em put on a Committee. I think we could go 'em one better on their present way of hanging pictures."

"Yes, and it's time we had a chance to show these one-sided fellows what justice really means," said his friend, as they dropped into a lunch room for their midday feast.

The Dog that Was Homesick.
Oswego Post.

Seven months ago John Stoddard bought a spaniel dog, three years old, of an East Side citizen and immediately after sold him to a man in Syracuse, and sent him to that City by express. Last week the first owner of the dog was in Syracuse, and saw the dog for the first time in seven months. The dog instantly recognized him and followed him to the station as he was going away, but was shut back as the man passed through the station into the cars. On Saturday, however, to the man's astonishment the dog reappeared at his old home. After meeting his old master he must have become homesick, and by means of the unaccountable instinct which animals sometimes show as to direction and distance, came all the 35 miles from Syracuse to Oswego. He had never traveled the route before except on an express car.

For the Blade.

MARY.

BY ROSS ROSE.

CANTO 4TH.

Night, and the tempest and solitude.
And voices called from field and hill,
A lost wind cried by fell and wood,
The dropping rain was never still.

It fell upon the low, thatched roof,
And streamed adown the oaken door;
The golden days, once sorrow-proof,
Gone to return, O, never more.

The pines wailed on the barren hight.
And moaned the mad waves on the shore,
And echos said, from out the night,
Answered back 'mid the gusty roar.

All alone by the dreary hearth,
Alone in that half-lighted room,
No smiling face, no voice of mirth,
But shadows came with eyes of gloom.

And still in streams, with sullen flow,
From moss-grown eaves the rain was shed,
And still the lost wind's cry of woe,
Was like the wail above the dead.

And came again the vanished past,
With brow of light, to give her pain,
It called her through the moaning blast,
The rustle of the driving rain.

His shadow crept along the wall,
She saw the gleam of sunny hair,
The martial cloak about him fall.
'Twas sad, the vision, but 'twas fair.

Better to weep above the bed,
Where Summer dews lie thick and chill,
And Summer rain's cold tear drops shed,
And wintry snows lie white and still,

Than know this long suspense and pain,
This weary doubting hope and fear;
The vague conjecture, wild and vain,
The aching heart, the stifled tear.

Was that the rain upon the thatch?
The lost wind crying at the door?
O, no, a hand was on the latch.
A foot-step sounded on the floor.

And Mary met him, and she smiled.
'Twas Pierre LaRue, with haughty tread;
"I come," he said, "my lonely child,
Through night and tempest, dark and dread."

And then she saw what most she feared,
That he was wounded, wounded sore;
Red blood had dyed the tawny beard,
And blood was dropping to the floor.

She stripped the dripping coat away,
And strove to stanch the bloody flow,
The current of the life to stay,
As she had learned so long ago.

She threw her arms about his form,
She kissed the bronzed and fading cheek;
"Alone, alone! in this fierce storm,
Speak yet again, O, Father, speak."

He started up with face of fear,
"My child," he cried, "O, come not near,
And speak no word, and shed no tear.

"The guilty secret must be told,
It is not mine, the castle old,
Nor mine the gems, nor mine the gold.

"You saw the ocean funeral rite,
Beneath the morning's clouded light,
And I must tell it all to-night.

"To-morrow may not come to me.
I am not what I claim to be,
From sin, alas, I am not free.

"A waif beneath life's morning skies,
I never knew of kindred ties,
I met no fond, love-lighted eyes.

"A bandit I without intent,
A bandit but by accident,
In wild misdeeds my life was spent.

"I brought you to this forest wild.
There you have toiled, and wept, and smiled.
But you are not the bandit's child."

FOR LOVE'S SAKE.

BY HENRY GEORGE MURRAY.

When John Jackson returned, after a three years absence, to Wyeland, he found that both his ancient home and himself had undergone more changes than he knew. The place struck him with a strange aspect, and had no answering welcome to give that which he extended to it. There were new names above the low-browed doors in the straggling High street, and new faces beneath them. The deep peace of the once tranquil fields which ringed the little Town was troubled by the incursions of navigator and collier. Coal had been found upon the Heath estate, and blackened pit-frames and heaps of unsightly refuse made hideous the heart of rural solitude. The purling brook in which he had bathed as a lad was now an evil-smelling sewer. Many of his old acquaintances, at whom his heart leapt, failed to recognize him, and were painfully indifferent in their greetings when his identity was recalled to their minds. His old sweethearts were all either married or engaged, and oppressed by dignity of present or coming matronhood, would flirt no more. Some were even dead. All these things saddened him, and the happy boyhood of three short years ago seemed to be centuries away.

"I really do feel dreadfully old," he said to his cousin Amy, as they sat together in the dusk, "quite patriarchal. I must have known Adam and Noah, and been a personal friend of Abraham, only I've forgotten all about them. Everything here is so altered both place and people seem changed, completely. As I remember myself three years ago, I was rather a favorite here, and now nobody seems to remember or take an interest in me. I suppose it is stupid, though natural, to expect things as you left them."

"And do you find me changed?" asked Amy.

"More than anybody or anything else."

"Not disagreeable, I hope."

"Not disagreeable at all. Quite the contrary. You were a girl when I left you, and now you are a woman—and a very pretty woman, too, Amy."

"Ah!" said the girl, with a laugh and a half sigh, "*you* are not changed, I see."

"I am afraid I am, though," answered John. "The three years that have made a woman of you have made a man of me. One is a man at three and twenty, I suppose?"

"I suppose so," said Amy, with another sigh. "Ah, the dear old days! We shall never see them again, Jack."

"We may see happier, Amy, though they will be spent apart."

He could not see the pained look upon his companion's face as she looked toward him through the glittering dusk, and, in his distraction, did not notice her quickened breathing.

"Why should they be spent apart?" she asked presently. "Could not your work be done as well here as in London?"

"Quite as well. Perhaps better."

"Then why not stay? Oh Jack, don't refuse! The house and the farm are my own now uncle has gone. You know how welcome you are. I have more than I can ever want. Mr. Sampson says the last year's income was over six hundred. What can I do with all that! Stay here, Jack, and let us revive old times."

"No, Amy. Don't think me proud or ungrateful. But I must no the a pensioner even on your bounty, and that is what it would be——"

"Jack!" said the girl, in a pained tone. "That is what it would be, Amy; there is no other word for it. No, I must go back to London and work. I can see my way to bread and cheese now, and shall get something better, I hope, in a little time."

The girl rose from her seat and paced the room.

"Jack," she broke out passionately, "I cannot bear it. When I think of you toiling and slaving for bare life in London while I live in comfort here, and every crust I eat and every thread I wear bought by money that should have been yours, I feel as if I should go mad with shame and anger. It is shameful! What right had your father to beggar you to make me rich? I can't live here, and won't. I'll go away and work as you do."

"You are far too sensible, Amy, I am sure, to do anything so ridiculous. And whatever may have been my father's feelings regarding me, I believe he did the best thing possible in leaving the farm to you. Nothing but poverty would ever make me work. I am some use in the world as it is, and shall be more some day."

The girl returned to her seat, and was silent for some little time. Then she asked:

"Tell me your plans, and your life in London."

"There is not much to tell. My plans are simply to go on working till I can get a comfortable living for myself. My life is happy enough. I have at least learned the great secret that the man who works is happier than the man who doesn't. I like my work and I think I shall succeed in it."

"What do you mean by succeed?"

"I think I shall make a little name for myself and be well thought of by my fellow workers in time, and that I shall be able to lead my own life in my own way."

"Your ambition is more modest than it used to be, Jack."

"Yes," answered Jack with a sad smile, "a good deal more modest. I don't know anything better that could happen to a man who suffered under too high a notion of his own abilities than to be thrown on his own resources in the London press world. One can't turn a corner without coming across a dozen cleverer fellows than one's self. A man who starts with such ambitions as I had when I started, and who keeps them after such a three years experience as I have had, is pretty likely, I should say, to be worthy of his own opinion."

"Have you many friends in London?"

"I believe I have as many friends, Amy, as any man who ever lived; real friends, I mean. I shall never be able to repay the kindness I have received from some of them. They are splendid fellows. Most of them might be more moral, and all of them might be more industrious; but they could not be more generous, more helpful, more happy in their friend's success. I believe firmly, Amy, that if you want friendship and all the virtues it breeds, you must come to Bohemia for them. I don't want to disparage respectability, but it does seem to me that directly a man begins to pay income tax he loses his sympathies."

"I have heard that theory before," said Amy. "But you may find friendship outside Bohemia, Jack. I don't know that my sympathies have degenerated at all, although I pay income tax, or at least Mr. Sampson pays it for me."

"You will never be anything but what you have always been, Amy—the dearest girl in the world."

Simple and chivalrous soul as he was he could not have conceived a more cruel torment than the tone of voice and form of words wherein he spoke. Gratitude and tender regard and playful attention were all expressed there, and yet the tears welled up in the girl's heart as she listened, and, but that they were held resolutely back, would have dimmed the eyes that regarded their idol through the fast gathering gloom. She was silent, fearing to trust her voice; and Jack, too, held his peace for a little time.

"You were always my confidant in the old time, Amy," he said, presently. "A man must have somebody to tell his secrets to, at least. I must and should like to tell you a little story."

She waited, more than ever afraid to speak, and he went on, taking her silence for consent.

"You have heard of Mrs. Farnaby, the authoress? A friend of hers took me to one of her evening receptions and introduced me, and she was kind enough to give me a standing invitation for the seasons. It was the one house that was open to me in London, and I cannot tell you how dear those evenings were to me, and how they stood out from the rest of the dreary week. One night I found myself seated next to a young lady whom I had not seen before. She struck me particularly by reason of a strong likeness I saw, or fancied I saw, in her to you. I spoke to her on some commonplace topic, and we fell into a conversation that lasted the whole evening, until she went away in the company of an elderly lady, who seemed to be her chaperon, or guardian, or companion, whatever the phrase is. She was there the next night and every night after, and we were there together a good deal. I assure you honestly, Amy, that until the season came to a finish and Mrs. Farnaby's receptions ceased for the year I had no notion of my real feelings toward the girl. But it struck me suddenly, as I was dressing for the last of the evenings, that I was in love with her. I went to her house with the intention of doing something decisive—what, I did not know myself. She did not come. I waited the whole evening, hoping for her appearance long after all reasonable chance had passed, and at last went home feeling as I had never felt before. I could not work or sleep for thinking of her.

"Nearly four months passed before I saw her again. I was walking in the Regent's Park late one afternoon last December. There was half-frozen snow on the ground and more in the sky waiting to fall. I was thinking about her, and I felt dull and miserable. I sat down upon a bench and lit my pipe, and tried to drive her out of my mind by thinking of a story I was writing at the time. But I could think of nothing but her. The night was closing in, and a park keeper came and told me that the gates would soon be closed and I must go. As I rose to obey a woman's figure fluttered by me. The light was dim under the trees, and she passed quickly at some distance. But I knew her. It was she, the girl I had lost.

"I could not tell you, Amy, how the story she told moved me. It a commonplace story enough, I suppose. Her aunt, the lady who accompanied her to Mrs. Farnaby's, had lost the income on which they lived, by a piece of heartless rascality. The injustice was so flagrant that I cannot conceive how the law of any country could countenance it. But legal redress was impossible according to the highest opinions, and they were ruined. They had never been rich, but they had had enough for comfort, and now they were reduced to complete poverty and were subsisting as best they could. A far away relative had discovered them—a successful man of business with whom they had never had any communication for many years. He had offered them assistance, and for some time their burden had been greatly lightened by his aid, though they still worked for themselves and preserved their independence as much as they could. Their relative's help had been continued for some time, they suspecting no ulterior motive, when one day he proposed to the aunt for the hand of the girl. The aunt made no definite reply, merely promising to use her influence on his behalf. The offer was refused, I believe, Amy, for my sake—and he withdrew his assistance and left them to fight their way as best they could. She told me all this quietly and calmly as we walked together. I can tell you what she said, but what actor could afford to imitate the calm, despairing resignation of her voice and manner? I told her that if she would put her destiny into my hands she should never know a want I could supply. I told her that I loved her, and had loved her since the first moment I had seen her. I pleaded hard—all in vain. Her place, she said, was with her aunt, to whom she owed everything, and she would never consent to cripple me by adding the burden of their poverty to my own. I argued against her resolution—all in vain. She was adamant. She said, frankly and freely, that she returned my affection, but she begged me to believe that any renewal of my proposal would only increase her trials. I longed to offer her assistance, but I dared not to do it, and she left me, begging me to make no attempt to follow her. For days after I haunted the spot on which we parted, and at last I saw her. She told me she had secured an engagement as companion to a maiden lady, and that she left London next day. I renewed my pleadings—still in vain. I asked for a souvenir, some little trifle by which to remember her, and she gave me a photograph. I have never seen her since."

There was silence for a moment, broken only by the twitter of the leaves in the garden without.

"A woman worth loving," said Amy when she could trust her voice.

He heard the words, and knew nothing but what they told him. Filled with his own thoughts, he had not to read the heart of the woman who spoke—and speech is surely in many ways the weakest dialect of human language.

"Hove you the photograph with you?" she asked presently.

He took it from his pocket and gave it into her hand, which trembled a little as she took it. She walked to the window to examine it by the faint light that filtered through the leaves.

"What is her name?" she asked.

"I shall never speak her name again, Amy. Do not ask me."

"Car el'aime trop pour que je dis
Qu j'ose aimer.
Et je veux mourir pour ma mie
Sans la nommer,"

quoted Amy, with an attempt at a laugh which was hardly a success. "But suppose I know it?"

"How could you know it?" asked Jack.

"Because I am a witch," answered Amy, "and know everything. Come, will you tell me, or shall I tell you?"

"Tell me."

"What do you say to Ada Stanley?"

Jack rose to his feet thunderstruck; but before he could speak a light step was heard advancing along the gravel of the garden path and a female form darkened the window.

"The lady herself," continued Amy, "just in the nick of time. Miss Ada Stanley, Mr. John Jackson."

A light knock came at the door, and a neat and rosy cheeked country lass entered the room, bearing in her hand a lamp. She was followed by a middle-aged man, tall and strongly built, and dressed in dark gray broadcloth. A noticeable man with a peculiar set expression on his face.

"Good evening, Mr. Tescam," said Amy. "You know my cousin, I think."

Mr. Tescam bowed and extended his hand toward John, who took it mechanically, without removing his eyes from Ada, who stood trembling just within the window.

"I was just thinking of taking a stroll in the garden, Mr. Tescam," went on Amy, "if you would favor me with your arm. I've no doubt my cousin and Miss Stanley will be able to amuse themselves for a little time without our help."

The stranger offered his arm with a formal and rather old fashioned courtesy, and they left the room together and passed up the garden walk in silence. They reached a rustic bench beneath the drooping branches of an aspen, and here Amy quitted her companion's arm and took her seat.

"You have something to say to me," she said, wearily. All the sprightliness of a moment ago had vanished.

"Yes," said Mr. Tescam, slowly. "I have something to say to you which is soon said: I have come to say 'good-by.'"

She could see that the set expression of his face, dimly discerning through the evening gloom, had deepened, and that the hand which held the lapel of his coat clutched it hard.

"Why good-bye?" she asked.

"It is best," he said simply, struggling with some invaded passion which he could scarce repress. "So long as I remain here, so long as I see you, I must speak, and I know that there is no hope; I must get away from you and fight it down. I am trembling now, only at the pressure of your hand upon my arm and the sound of your voice."

The clutching fingers tightened in their grasp as if they would have stilled the beating of the heart below.

"When I think," he went on, with his gathering passion battling with the strong restraint he put upon himself; "When I think that another suitor might appear who should become more fortunate, and who should become to you all that I dream, day and night, of being to you, when I think that I should stand by and see you happy in his love, nursing *his* children, I feel as if I should go mad. I am mad now, at this moment, when I think of it."

Had his successful rival, whom his heated imagination had conjured up, stood before him in veritable flesh and blood, as he stood there with extended hands clenched before him, his life would not have been worth a pin's purpose. With a strong effort he controlled himself and went on, after a vain attempt to moisten his dry lips with his dryer tongue:

"You see," he said, "if the mere thought of such things has such an effect upon me what would their reality be? I must go away and leave you. It is the only things to be done. I have no right to persecute you with my protestation, and so long as I remain here I must speak."

He paused, perhaps expecting some answer, but she was silent.

"Good bye," he said, extending his hand.

"What if I will not say good bye?"

He withdrew his hand with a quick catch of his breath.

"What if I ask you not to go, but to remain?"

Again he made no answer, but stood looking at her through the dusk, breathing heavily.

"I do ask you to remain," she said, rising, "and to forget the answer I have given you."

She had expected some wild outbreak of passion in answer to these words. But all he did was to throw one arm about her and press her to the heart whose quick throb was audible to the utter stillness of the night, and so for a moment they stood.

"There is one thing of which I must warn you," Amy continued. "If I come to you it is with no more than the clothes I wear. I do not do you the injustice to think that you love me for what you think I shall bring you; but I must in justice to myself and you, tell you this. This property is mine so long as I remain single. When I marry it passes to the next of kin, John Jackson. You knew my uncle, and how strange his ideas were upon many subjects. If you choose to take me, penniless as I am, I am yours."

He bent over her, murmuring inarticulate words of passionate love. What did he care for lands or money?

"I have enough for both," he said. "Let it go without another thought."

"Egad," said a voice at which they both started. "I seem to have got out of the frying pan into the fire."

"Good evening, Mr. Quodling," said Amy, calmly. "You couldn't have come at a luckier moment."

"I'm glad to hear it," returned Mr. Quodling, with a short, fat laugh. "I was beginning to think I was very much in the way. There's a couple in the parlor—your Cousin John and Miss Stanley—in a state of most complicated misery—chiefly, due, I think, to my appearance. So I relieved him of my company and came out here, and, by Joke!—what quarter's the moon in, Tescam?"

Mr. Quodling was the one solicitor and land surveyor of the district, and was a widower and a misogynist, having expended the whole of his admiration of the fair sex (at least according to local report) upon the composition of the epitaph of Mrs Quodling, deceased.

"Mr. Tescam," said Amy, ignoring the solicitor's flippancy, "has done me the honor to request my hand." (Mr. Quodling whittled.) "I have accepted his proposal, and have informed him of the clause in my uncle's will which provides that the property I at present hold goes on my marriage, to my next kin—my cousin John, of course."

Mr. Quodling stared blankly at the speaker.

"Mr. Tescam is quite content with the arrangement," proceeded Amy, with a calmly, business-like aspect; "so that you will consider the matter settled, and take the necessary steps."

"Why, what on earth ——?" began Quodling, with a bewildered face; but Tescam cut him short.

"Miss Jackson has stated the case quite correctly," said he, "and I hope there will be no more delay than necessary."

"But I protest, said Mr. Quodling, against my client robbing herself in ——"

"Don't trouble yourself to protest at all, Mr. Quodling," said Amy. Then, in a rapid undertone: "Be quiet and say nothing. What business is it of yours?"

She moved away with Tescam, and left Quodling *pante la*.

"Is the woman mad?" gasped the lawyer, "or is it a dream? There's no such provision in the will at all—I know it by heart."

He stopped, as though struck by an idea which aided him in the solution of the difficulty.

"Well I'm blessed! this is a go!" he exclained. And, having thus relieved his feelings, he followed the couple into the house.

"Jack," said Amy, as she entered on Tescam's arm. "I have something to tell you which concerns us both. Sit still, Ada—I am by no means sure it doesn't concern you, too."

With this preface she repeated what she had already communicated to the lawyer, upon whom Jack turned for assurance. Mr. Quodling, with his hands thrust to the bottom of his pockets, and his eyes examining the ceiling, backed Amy's statement, with the internal addition, "Lord forgive me!"

Jack sat, glaring about him stunned by his unexpected accession to fortune.

"Am I mad," he asked, unwittingly, quoting Mr. Quodling.

"Oh, no," replied that worthy, "you are not mad." He bestowed a glance on Amy as though to say, "That way madness lies," and turned his eyes again to the ceiling.

Jack crossed the room to where Ada sat, the color of a peony, and took her hand.

"Amy," he said, "confidence for confidence—you have introduced me to your future husband. Let me make known to you—my future wife."—*Belgravia.*

THE MYSTERY IN THE STREET BAXTER.

The Unearthing of a Horrible Nihilistic Plot.
Brooklyn Eagle.

BY M. GABOREAU.

The house, No. 29, in the street called Baxter was always looked upon with suspicion. The doors and windows were kept tightly closed, and but one person was ever seen to leave or enter the abode. This person was an old man, and he always carried a covered basket on his arm.

"It's my opinion there's something queer going on in that house," said a gossip over his beer in a neighboring saloon.

"In this age of dynamite and Nihilists one should be suspicious of everybody," said another lounger. "Suppose we inform the police." Just at this point a man in a dark corner jumped quickly to his feet, and bolted through the door.

"As I suspected," said the lounger.

CHAPTER SECOND.

"You say the doors are never opened except to admit one person?"

"Yes, Chief."

"This person is old and carries a basket?"

"Yes, Chief."

"You are quite sure it is a basket?"

"Yes, Chief."

"He always takes the same direction, and returns at the same hour?"

"He does, Chief."

"Enough. The National Guard will be placed at their disposal this evening. You will station the Seventh Regiment upon the roof of the suspected dwelling. Let the Twenty-third go into camp in front of the house, and have the Sixty-ninth and Fourteenth under arms and ready for instant action."

"Yes, my chief."

"You will instantly throw up earthworks at either end of the block. Place two 80-ton guns in position where they cover the door of the suspected dwelling, and await my further orders."

"I obey, chief.'

CHAPTER THIRD.

"You carried out my orders?"

"Everything was done as you directed."

"The soldiers have been watching the house for two months, I believe?"

"Exactly."

"You have seen nothing?"

"Only the old man and his basket."

"That looks suspicious. We cannot be too careful. To-morrow you will order the Seventy-first Regiment to act as a special guard over the door of the house. I shall send a telegram to Gen. Hancock for three of the best regiments of the Regular Army. These you will dispose of at intervals along the block. I am convinced the house is a perfect hotbed of Nihilists. They must not escape us."

CHAPTER FOURTH.

"The soldiers have now been watching the house for six months?"

"To a day."

"I believe I have now put at your disposal half of the regular army and the entire National Guard throughout the State."

"You have, my chief."

"And we have discovered—"

"Nothing."

"The case grows more and more complicated. I am convinced we shall soon have a clew which will lead to the conviction of the red handed assassins."

"My chief!"

"Yes."

"I have an idea."

"Out with it."

"Suppose we search the house?"

CHAPTER FIFTH.

"You say the man is a rag picker?"

"Yes, my chief."

"You found nothing in the house but rags and a few broken pieces of furniture?"

"Nothing."

"Then the mystery is solved."

"It is."

"You have distinguished yourself in this case.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, April 19.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will mail postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.25 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many pamphlets for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Hon. Hiram Newell died at Findlay at 4 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday. He was born 1804 in Washington Co., Pa., lived some time at Mt. Vernon, where he was married to Miss Sarah Thrift. In 1836 he moved to Findlay and in company with the late Frederick Henderson kept a dry good store for a number of years, afterwards carrying on the business alone For more than a half-century he has been a member of the M. E. Church. He possessed an energetic character and was respected by all as an upright conscientious citizen. He leaves his wife, two sons and a daughter to mourn their loss. Funeral services were held at the M. E. Church this morning.

COLUMBUS.

The Barger Bill—Notes.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

COLUMBUS, April 11.

The Barger bill, as amended at the Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Companies' Attorneys and the Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations, passed the Senate yesterday. Under the bill, a double track will be constructed between here and Newark. Under the provisions of the bill, any two or more railroad companies, being the owners in common of any railroad, and by reason of any equality in the amount of business done by each company, require a different degree of improvement on the road, may agree between them for the developing of the railroad; and, in order to complete such arrangement, may the road among themselves, or deliver it to each other. If no agreement can be settled on by the companies, the one desiring the improvement may, by notifying the Commissioners of roads, compel the other company to allow work to be done. The cost of improvement will be paid in proportion to the ownership of the companies in the joint-property, and if our corporation fail to pay its share, suit may be entered and judgment brought against party. In case either company, in pursuance of such an agreement, sell its share in a road, it shall be the duty of the buyer to purchase land near the old line, in order to carry on its usual business.

James Morgan, a Gypsy, accidentally shot his wife last night at a camp close to this city. The ball struck her in the right eye, passing downward, and coming out below the jaw bone. Morgan was drunk and flourishing the pistol around in a criminally careless manner.

Jack Sullivan, wanted for cutting a man named Hildebrandt about three months ago, was captured last night. He was too sick for the officers, however, and slipped away from them.

George Gordon.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Regular Proceedings of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, April 10.

Senate joint resolution to place a new story on the State House was adopted.

The Boundary Line Commission for Ohio and Pennsylvania reported and the report was adopted.

Bills passed—Authorizing the Board of Agriculture of Wyandot county; authorizing Hardin County to levy a tax for improvements on the grounds of the Agricultural Society; Senate bill authorizing the Water Works Board of Cincinnati to issue $6,000,000 in bonds for improvements; House bill, by Mr. Barger, providing for the improvement and development of railroads owned jointly by two or more Counties was passed—yeas, 27; nays, 2; Messrs. Jones and Reed voted in the negative.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Miles D. Carrington, of Lucas County, and W. Howard Neff, of Hamilton County, as members of the Board of State Charities, and the same were confirmed.

HOUSE.

The Scott Liquor Bill occupied the attention of the House the greater part of the day, and after several amendments were agreed to the bill was defeated.

The Weitzel Consolidated Street Railroad bill passed. This gives new companies constructing lines permission to go one-eighth of a mile over old lines leading towards the center of the City.

At the evening session several local bills were passed.

During the day both branches took a recess of five minutes each to pay respects to Speaker Keifer.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, April 11.

Bills passed—House bill appropriating $112,000 for the repairs of the canals; Senate bill authorizing the construction of another viaduct in Cleveland; House bill excepting English sparrows from the protection of the statutes; House bill requiring hotel keepers to keep good locks on doors and windows; House bill for transporting discharged convicts to the counties from which sentenced.

HOUSE.

Bills passed—House bill fixing the salary of penitentiary guards at $65 per month and giving three weeks' vacation with full pay each year; Senate bill with amendment, to secure the settlement of Ohio war claims; Senate bill to regulate the leasing of railroads to other lines; Senate bill authorizing another viaduct at Cleveland.

Speaker Hodge was presented with an ivory gavel by the Democratic members.

Dr. Scott, of Warren, was presented with a gold headed cane by all the members of the House, and Speaker pro tem Hathaway was presented with an ivory gavel by the members.

The bill authorizing the building of a new Asylum for Insane at Toledo, and also the building of additions to the Cleveland, Dayton and Athens Asylums, which will probably bring on one of the hottest fights of the session, is the special order for 2:30 to-morrow afternoon in the House.

The Barger bill, designed to secure an adjustment of the difficulties between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pan Handle Railroad Companies concerning the tonnage between this City and New York, passed the House as it came from the Senate and the two railroad corporations may now commence negotiations in accordance with its provisions.

Death of Miss Lillie Darst.

Circleville, O., April 11.—Miss Lillie C. Darst, engrossing clerk of the Ohio State Senate and editress of the Circleville Herald, a well-known newspaper writer, died suddenly this evening in Chicago, whither she had gone to receive treatment from her cousin, who is a physician.

Judge Lawrence, of the United States Treasury Department, says he is not seeking the Republican nomination as Governor of Ohio; that he devoted a quarter's salary, drawn by him as Judge during the 100 days' service in the army, for the benefit of soldiers' families, and that he paid back into the Treasury the $2,500 salary grab voted him during his term as a Congressman.

OUR CITY.

A Succinct Statement of the Advantages Possessed by Toledo.

Her Various Interests Treated Briefly but to the Point.

Annual Report of Sec. Waggoner, of the M. & M. Exchange.

To H. S. Walbridge, Esq., President Toledo Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange:

Sir: In submitting this annual report, as Secretary of the Exchange, it is proper for me to state, that the circumstances under which it has been prepared, have not been as favorable as I could have desired. Accepting the position so near the close of the year, without special knowledge of its affairs or methods, and without provision for a report on the year's operations, I have deemed it better chiefly to avail myself of information already gathered, than to rely on what, in so short a time, I might be able to obtain. I do this the more readily, in view of the liberal provision from other sources which I find at hand.

I have understood that the chief object sought through the Exchange is to promote the growth of Toledo, by gathering and furnishing information as to the advantages of the city as a point for trade and manufacturing. For such purposes, facilities for transportation and supply of materials for cheap production, constitute the two most essential requisites. Other information, showing that such advantages are appreciated and improved, is valuable. It is believed that the facts herewith presented, fully establish Toledo's claim to superiority in each of the particular points named.

TOLEDO AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

In no respect has there been greater change in conditions of industry and trade than in the source and application of power to machinery. From the earliest period of mechanical development until a very recent date, the matter of successful manufactures and machinery has been almost wholly associated with water power. Hence, throughout these centuries, enterprise in that direction has been limited to the comparatively few localities where such indispensable agency—natural or artificial—was available. Consequently, as a rule, manufactures have not been associated locally with commerce. Thus it was that New England, by virtue of her many water courses, from the first became the great manufacturing region of this country. Without raw materials or food requisite for such industry, and no less dependent for markets for her productions, she has been able to transport both supplies and products at great expense, and yet, to maintain profitable business, because of her great advantage in the possession of mechanical power. The same fact, in only less degree, has been found in all parts of the country, where settlements, Villages, Towns and Cities have found their origin in the presence of water power, although without other requisites for development. A place for a mill dam—even though it promised limited power for but a fraction of the year—has been sufficient to attract the tide of capital and industry, which have made important centers of production and trade.

Such is the past. And largely such state of things is past. For 25 years new and powerful agencies have been at work with results which, in a great degree, have deprived the water courses of their long-possessed monopoly of power supply. These potential aids consist of new applications of steam power and improved machinery. By means of these it has come to pass that wherever such power can be advantageously obtained, manufacturing of whatever sort and to whatever extent, can be profitably pursued. Hence it is, that New England no longer monopolizes the manufacturing industries of the country, which have so rapidly extended in every direction, and especially throughout the West, that already we find prosperous and growing manufacturers located without regard to water power, and with reference solely to availability of steam and facilities of market. Thus, it is found, that the third manufacturing city in the country (Chicago) has not the water power to move a wheel. While this is true, we also find that at the very center of manufactures at the East, as elsewhere, steam is rapidly displacing water as a motor. The census report of 1880 furnishes figures specially suggested in this connection. Tables are there given, showing (1) the total of horse-powers employed in the United States in 1870 and 1880; (2) the amount of same in each State; (3) the number of horse-power of water and steam; and (4) the per cent. of each class at the dates named. From these tables the following figures are taken, to wit:

	1870.		1880.		
	Per cent. Water.	Per cent. Steam.	Per cent. Water.	Per cent. Steam.	Total.
Massachusetts	57.42	42.58	44.67	55.33	309,759
Ohio	25.67	74.33	14.80	85.20	261,143
Pennsylvania	39.00	60.99	31.56	68.43	642,608
Connecticut	52.01	47.99	41.82	58.18	118,532
New York	62.28	37.72	48.30	51.70	454,179
United States	48.18	51.82	33.68	64.05	3,410,537

It is thus seen, that the changes in the employment of the two kinds of power within the 10 years, were from one-half to water to steam, the relative portions being as follows: United states, 24.50 per cent.; Massachusetts, 25.10; Ohio, 21.77; Pennsylvania, 24.63; Connecticut, 31.78; New York, 27.06. This is a very important and suggestive showing, and will, no doubt, be a surprise to most persons. What, at the rate shown, are to be results in that connection of the coming decades, cannot now be estimated.

The practical lesson of this revolution in the great agency in material progress, is very simple, to-wit: That, as the presence of abundant and cheap water power has heretofore controlled manufacturing enterprise, so now and henceforth, does and will cheap and abundant steam power do the same thing. Wherever the latter is possessed in connection with facilities for market distribution, there must capital and labor combine for manufacturing.

In the application of this lesson, very few points can claim equality with Toledo in the advantages named. First of all, she possesses a

COAL SUPPLY,

which, for the purpose of power, is not excelled in quality by that of any other in the known world; while in quantity it is practically without limit, and in cost, all things considered, is more advantageous than that of any other point. Nothing has been better established by thorough trial, than the superiority for the purpose of steam, of Ohio bituminous coal, and especially of that of Hocking and Perry Counties and of the northwestern portion of the State. With both these sections is Toledo now in direct connection by three railways, constructed mainly for coal roads, to-wit: The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, from Toledo via Columbus and the Hocking Valley to Athens; the Ohio Central, via Perry County to the Ohio River in Gallia County; and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, via Norwalk and Massillon, to Wheeling and Marietta. These are distinctively competing lines, not only owned by wholly different parties, but devoted largely to the development and promotion of competing coal interests. These circumstances is that their combined energies are pledged for the most ample and desirable fuel supply possible with their large resources. The last name l of these roads was opened for but a portion of the year; consequently, its local traffic had not commenced at the close of the year; but as rapidly as requisite facilities can be provided, this trade will be developed, on a scale to command a fair portion of the traffic. Of the other roads named, the Ohio Central has only fairly commenced its business; and yet, during the year past, it brought to the City no less than 484,654 tons of coal, or five times its amount for 1881. The traffic of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo—the only line having its trade fairly established—delivered in this City within the year, the large amount of 874,690 tons, or more than double its quantity for the preceding year, and nearly 50 per cent. of Toledo's aggregate receipts for 1881.

TOLEDO'S COAL SUPPLY.

The following table shows the coal receipts of Toledo, with the sources of the same, for the year 1882, to wit:

1882—Tons.	
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	874,690
Ohio Central	484,654
Pennsylvania	46,948
Lake Shore	331,840
Dayton & Michigan	6,625
Canada Southern	21,081
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington	16,400
By Lake	80,345
Total	1,859,287
Amount receipts for 1881	988,792
Increase for 1882 (88 per cent.)	870,495

The rapidity with which this traffic has grown is indicated by the fact, that as late as 1875, the bulk of coal received here was by lake, consisting mainly of Antiracite from Pennsylvania, whereas, in 1882, only 4 per cent of receipts was received by water. As inducement of aid toward the construction of the Columbus & Toledo Road, in 1874, President Greene made the promise, that if constructed, the road would deliver Hocking Valley coal at Toledo at a cost of $3.50 per ton, or $1 less than the price of Bituminous coal at that time. Not only has such pledge been made good, but Hocking Valley coal has been sold in Toledo at $2.10 per ton, or $1.40 below the rate stipulated for. The extraordinary receipts by that road for 1882—nearly a million of tons—shows that the faith of its owners in Toledo as a coal market has been abundantly justified. It is without question the largest delivery of coal by a single road at any point west of Pittsburg, if it does not even exceed such there. But, as seen, the traffic of that road, large as it is, is only 42 per cent. of Toledo's receipts for 1882. Within the past two years, this trade has been greatly reinforced, and especially by the Ohio Central, which last year contributed half a million tons, or more than 26 per cent. of the aggregate; while the Lake Shore (largely through connection with the Tuscarawas Valley Road), increased its delivery to 331,406 tons, or 18 per cent. of the total receipts. In this connection may pertinently be cited a recent appeal by a leading Cleveland paper, to the people of that City—heretofore the chief coal market on Lake Erie—to arouse themselves to more determined action for securing increased connection with coal regions, citing, for such purpose, the great superiority of Toledo as a coal market over Cleveland.

It is due to Toledo, that her exceptional advantage in the possession of the great fuel power should be made known. Hence the prominence given to that matter in this report. What, in the past, the Pawtucket Falls of the Merrimac have been to Lowell, and the water power of Fall River to the Rhode Island manufacturing city of that name, cheap and abundant coal is now, and is to be, to Toledo, the substantial benefits of which cannot at this time be estimated; but which, from this time forward, must constantly and indefinitely increase.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Second only to its coal supplies, is Toledo's superior provision of raw materials for manufactures. In wood and iron, this is especially true. At no point in the United States are the hard-woods—so valuable, and often so difficult to obtain—more readily or more cheaply had than here. The point for the meeting of the iron and ore of Lake Superior and the ore, iron and coal of Central and Eastern Ohio, the conditions for combining these materials could hardly be more advantageous than at Toledo. Already large quantities of coal pass through the city to Northern Michigan ports by vessels, which return with the minerals of that rich section; while cars from the coal fields of the interior here make like exchange of loading.

What more natural point for the advantageous employment of these great elements in manufacture, than where, in due course of trade, they meet? Indicative of what the future is to develop, is the fact, that in 1882, there were received at Toledo from Lake Superior mines, 49,045 tons of ore, for shipment to furnaces in the interior, where it was used in connection with the native ore. Why should not these two essential elements of first-class metal unite as they meet at Toledo? In this connection, the shipment of 169,912 tons coal from Toledo, by lake, in 1882, and largely for the Lake Superior trade, is strongly suggestive of the growing trade in that direction. Heretofore this traffic has been left to chance facilities for transportation, without system or reliable supply of vessels. Within the past year this important want has been measurably supplied by the Ohio Central Barge & Coal Company, which began its operations in July last. The carrying capacity of its boats is 5,600 tons, and the means and purpose of the management are a guarantee for the success of the enterprise. Duluth is the principal point thus put in direct connection with Toledo, at which place extensive dock accommodations have been already provided, which will be greatly extended. The main object in this arrangement is the supply of coal to the lines of the Northern Pacific and other railways centering at Duluth, whose demands, no great, must increase with the rapid development of the "New Northwest."

The bearing of all this as to Toledo, is not confined to the coal traffic, important as that certainly is; but its operation in furnishing, as return cargoes, ready and cheap transportation for the ores of Lake Superior, may come to be even more important to this City. The 50,000 tons of ore of 1882 promises soon to be hundreds of thousands while the 170,000 tons of coal sent by lake last year, are likely to increase with no less rapidity.

THE LUMBER SUPPLY.

The extraordinary receipt of 457,405,600 feet of lumber in 1882, against 298,174,000 feet in 1881, shows something of Toledo's advantages in the supply of that essential for manufacturing. While the major part of these receipts is of pine, the large proportion of the harder woods, indispensable in many kinds of manufacture, is probably larger than in the case of any other prominent market in the country. The latter woods include pretty nearly every variety required. This state of things is due to the fact that in Northwestern Ohio, Southern Michigan and Northern and Central Indiana, the stock of native woods is yet abundant in quantity and variety to supply, and frequently to be had at rates lower than where the production is at greater distance from the market.

THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

The liberal space already devoted to the manufacturing interests of the City, leaves little to be added on that topic, beyond the presentation of statistics indicating the progress and condition of that important department of enterprise and industry. For this purpose, the following comparative statement of manufactures in the City for the years named, is presented, to-wit:

	1881.	1882.
No. establishments	475	510
Total capital invested	$ 9,625,161	$11,625,000
No. hands employed	10,199	11,200
Total amt. wages paid	$ 3,994,109	$ 4,500,000
Total amt. produced	20,004,000	24,500,000

This showing should be satisfactory in the proof of the steady advance made by the city during the year past. It will be seen, that the increase in the number of establishments, wages paid and amount produced, has been large and healthful, and assuring of continued prosperity and growth. Two of the new establishments—the Maumee Rolling Mill and the Turnbull Wagon Works—the one from Cincinnati and the other from Defiance—not having, as yet commenced operations here, the hands employed are not included in the foregoing statement, although the capital invested therein ($800,000) is so included. It is expected that these important additions to our productive forces will, along ere long, give employment to from 700 to 900 workmen. Their locations on opposite sides of the city, will tend to divide the local benefits arising from them.

INCREASE AND EXTENSIONS.

Even more suggestive and important than the liberal number of new manufacturing establishments noticed, is the evidence of the prosperity and growth of those already here, furnished by the following summary of increase and extension of manufactures in the City during the year past, for nothing more encouraging could be presented to strangers seeking locations for business, than proof that capital and industry already employed here are profitably invested. As meeting this point, the following table of increase and extensions of facilities in the establishments named during the past year, is taken from the daily BLADE, to wit:

	Buildings.	Machin.	Total.
Lenk Wine Co	$ 10,000	$ 4,000	$ 14,000
Mower & Reaper Co	2,100	1,700	3,800
Paint Co	1,000	500	1,500
Toledo Cotton Mills	2,500	3,500	6,000
Woolson Spice Mills		5,000	5,000
Linseed Oil Co		8,000	8,000
Taylor's Mills	30,000	105,000	135,000
Finlay's Brewery	10,000	2,000	12,000
Lang's Brewery	40,000	15,000	55,000
Road Cart Co	3,500	4,000	7,500
Tubular Axle Co		2,500	2,500
Milburn Wagon Works	3,000	3,800	6,800
Smith Bridge Co	2,000	15,000	17,000
C. Schroeter	14,000	22,000	36,000
Goulet & Co		2,000	2,000
McLaren & Sprague	5,000	12,000	17,000
R. M. Bartlett & Co	1,500	2,000	3,500
Buckeye Brewery	20,000	5,000	25,000
Sprow Bros	300	2,000	2,300
Molding Co		2,000	2,000
Car Wheel Co		5,000	5,000
Chair Factory	500	1,000	1,500
Union Mfg. Co	25,000	85,000	110,000
Brush Factories		6,000	6,000
Knitting Co		2,000	2,000
Block & Hoffman		15,000	15,000
Gas Works	25,000		25,000
Armada Mills		40,000	40,000
Brigham, Lanson & Co	7,000	7,000	14,000
Metzger Bros. & Co	20,000	20,000	50,000
Citizens' Light	12,000	25,000	37,000
O'Neil's Mill	40,000		40,000
Brush Light	7,000	20,000	27,000
John B. Shepler	16,000	28,000	44,000
Sash, Door and Blind Factory		1,000	1,000
Spring Bed Factory		6,000	6,000
Smith's Saw Mill		1,400	1,400
Toledo Sash, Door & Blind Factory		1,000	1,000
Toledo Bending and Handle Works	7,000	5,000	12,000
Blade		25,000	25,000
Other printing offices		12,500	12,500
	$314,800	$517,700	$832,500

TOLEDO AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

Having shown the superiority of Toledo in its supply of fuel and materials, it is proper to consider the next essential to success in manufacturing—advantages of market. In this requisite the city is not less fortunate, as shown by the extraordinary number of railways which diverge in nearly every possible direction, and by their branches and connections reaching every section where trade would be sought. While this is now true, additional avenues are being opened in different directions, whereby the market for Toledo's productions will be extended.

SUPPLIES OF LIVING.

Among the prime considerations in this direction, is that of expense for food and clothing. In respect to the former, the extent and variety of the supplies which seek market here, sufficiently meets that point. Where millions of barrels of flour and tens of millions of bushels of grain meet, in search of consumers, must be the place where consumers can best be supplied. No market in the world is better furnished with healthful and cheap fruits, than is Toledo; while her proximity to the river and the lakes, gives special advantages in the supply of the most valuable fish at all seasons. As to fuel, the coal supply and the remaining forests of valuable wood, give no less superiority in that respect.

The Grain Trade of Toledo.

The annual report of the Toledo Produce Exchange, recently issued by D. B. Smith, Esq., Secretary, is replete with valuable statistics of the trade and commerce of Toledo for the year 1882. In presenting such showing Mr. Smith expresses a very natural regret that the same, in contrast with like statements for some years past, does not show the desired increase in aggregates. The total of grain receipts for 1882 was 30,617,470 bushels against 34,176,019 bushels in 1881, showing a falling off of 3,558,949 bushels. This state of things, however much to be regretted, is chiefly valuable, not in showing less importance on the part of Toledo as a commercial point, but as indicating something of the extent of reduced supply of grain from the crops of 1880-81, which discrepancy is seen, when it is known that the crop of 1880 was 1,700,000,000, and that of 1881 1,993,000,000 bushels, which difference (310,000,000 bushels) indicates the reduction in the marketable surplus.

It should go without the saying, that it is not the province of the grain market to produce grain; hence it should not be responsible for deficiency in production. Its claims in that regard must rest, not on the amount of grain furnished for market in given periods, but on the proportion of such production for which it becomes the market. Thus, Toledo's real strength as a grain market and point in grain transportation, can be determined only by showing what is her proportion of the grain movement; and this is ascertained by comparing her trade with that of other points for corresponding periods. To this end, the following table is given, showing the grain movement for the years 1881 and '82, at the points named, and the totals of foreign shipments for the same years, to-wit:

	1881.	1882.	Decrease Per cent.
Chicago	130,000,000	112,000,000	12
Baltimore	41,100,414	29,050,079	29
Philadelphia	24,000,000	15,500,000	34
Boston	48,200,000	31,550,315	18
New Orleans	17,000,000	7,000,000	58
Montreal	20,850,738	16,970,613	20
Buffalo	97,071,295	87,010,000	10
Tidewater, canal	37,832,400	32,387,500	14
N. Y. all sources	140,919,071	115,401,283	18
Exports (U. S.)	228,008,746	152,365,396	33
Average decrease			24½
Toledo	34,176,019	30,617,470	10
Difference per cent. in Toledo's favor			14½

It is thus seen, that the falling off in receipts at Toledo in 1882, as compared with 1881, is less than at any other point named, Buffalo alone excepted, where it is the same; that Toledo's reduction is less than one-third that in the total exports, while it is less, by 14½ per cent., than the average in the table. It is significant, that the only point in the list which stands with Toledo, in proportion of trade, is Buffalo, which is so largely allied with Toledo in commercial interest, the two drawing their traffic mainly from sources common to both.

Among the noticable facts presented, is the extraordinary falling off in Mississippi River traffic, as shown by the receipts at New Orleans, which is 58 per cent., or nearly six-tenths of that of Toledo. The peculiar significance of this comparison is from the fact that, during the past few years, special and persistent effort has been put forth for the purpose of diverting the export traffic in that direction. This movement, for its success, depended largely in securing freights, which otherwise would not seek the seaboard via Toledo. That it has done this during the past year of short grain supply and consequent increased competition and low rate of transportation, is highly suggestive of Toledo's strength, and shows that the Mississippi, in that regard, may be considered only as a waste-wear for the occasional overflow of trade too great for the ordinary channels to the seaboard. It is also noticable in this connection that the falling off in receipts, next in extent to that of New Orleans, is at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the two seaboard points most directly competing with Toledo for Western traffic. It seem, while those, in 1882, lost 29 and the latter 34 per cent. of its business for 1881, or three times the rate of Toledo's loss. To determine where lies a channel, examination is made, not at flood-tide when the waters overleap their usual boundaries, but in the normal condition of the stream, when the natural course of the water is plainly seen. This is equally true as to channels of trade. By such test, Toledo has been tried during the past year, with result as already stated, which establishes more than ever her strength as a commercial center.

This superiority of Toledo has been and is now being reinforced to an extent which must effectively tell in her behalf. Reference is had to the important fact of the recent abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal, whereby the cost of transportation over that line has been reduced an average of one cent per bushel on grain, which gives that extent of advantage to all shipments via Buffalo. In addition to this, is the recent petition of the Welland Canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, by which vessels with 50,000 bushels of grain may, with little lighterage, pass from Toledo to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Such cargo is 10 times as large as the average load of lake vessels 30 years ago. Not only this, but it is reasonably expected that following the example set by the State of New York, the Canadian Government will soon make this canal free of tolls, and thus will be opened a second free water route from Toledo to the seaboard and to Europe.

I am sure that no apology will be needed for this somewhat extended reference to so prominent an element in our City's prosperity and growth.

The Jobbing Trade.

The steadily extending and growing wholesale trade of Toledo, furnishes practical evidence of the advantages furnished for the distribution of every class of property entering into the traffic of the country. So well has this trade already been developed, that there is scarcely an article in use, that may not here be found at competing jobbing rates, while the steady growth of this branch of trade is constantly supplying increased competition. The following is given as the summary of the Toledo jobbing trade for 1882, to wit:

Boots and shoes	$ 3,325,000
Groceries	5,000,000
Dry goods	2,000,000
Hardware	1,500,000
Wines and liquors	1,600,000
Coal	5,500,000
Notions	1,000,000
Hides and furs	1,000,000
Organs and pianos	600,000
Salt	300,000
Crockery and glassware	350,000
Drugs	400,000
Carriage hardware	400,000
Clothing	300,000
Cordage and vessel supplies	100,000
Hats and caps	300,000
Leather	200,000
Agricultural implements	300,000
Cigars	100,000
Fruits	200,000
Gunpowder	75,000
Lime, plaster and cement	125,000
Oils	275,000
Petroleum	625,000
Millinery	200,000
Paper	200,000
Fertilizers	125,000
Jewelry	125,000
Cotton twine, rope, etc	125,000
Confectionery	200,000
Books	200,000
Crackers	200,000
Carpets and oil cloths	200,000
Fish	300,000
Hoops and staves	200,000
Unclassified industries	3,000,000
Total	$31,675,000

Toledo Railway System.

The space at my command will not admit a detailed statement of the many lines which go to make up the extraordinary system of railways possessed by the city. It will suffice here to classify these according to their chief traffic:

1. *Competing Lines to the Seaboard and the East.*—The Lake Shore, with double track, connecting at Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, with important lines; the Pennsylvania system of roads; the Baltimore & Ohio; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis ("Nickel Plate"); the Michigan Central (late Canada Southern); and the Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk, reaching Canada, Portland and Boston. These open to Toledo every seaboard connection, while they give to her direct communication with every city and town of importance in the Middle and Eastern States.

2. *Lines for Agricultural Products.*—The **Wabash system, the Lake Shore and branches, the Dayton & Michigan, the Ohio Central, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the Pennsylvania, the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Narrow Gauge), the Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk, and the Toledo & Indianapolis.**

3. *For Coal.*—The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the Ohio Central, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Lake Shore, the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Michigan Central, the Dayton & Michigan, and the lake.

4. *For Lumber*—The Flint & Pere Marquette, the Lake Shore, the Toledo & Michigan (nearly completed), the Wabash, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the Ohio Central and the Lake.

During the past year two new railways have commenced business at this point: The Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Toledo & Indianapolis—the former to Wheeling, W. Va., and the latter now open to Findlay. During the current year, the Toledo & Michigan is expected to be in operation between this City and Allegan, Mich., whereby important connection will be made with the lumber regions of Western Michigan.

There are in Toledo six distinct lines of street railways.

The Toledo Glass-Sand Railroad contemplated is a line whereby communication is to be provided between the City and valuable beds of sand suitable for the manufacture of glass, which promises important advantages in the production of that article.

The line of the Swan Creek Railway has been extended during the past year to Hamilton street, connecting with the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis. A third rail has been laid, allowing narrow gage cars to pass over the new part of the road. This line is designed chiefly for the benefit of manufacturers and lumber trade on Swan Creek.

BUILDING IN 1882.

Although not always the surest test of a City's real prosperity and substantial growth the extent of building of permanent structures for business purposes and for homes, may be accepted as the strongest proof of the confidence of property-owners in the future of such locality. In considering such evidence in Toledo's case, we find it embodied in careful returns, showing that there were constructed during the year 1882, 688 buildings, of which 80 were for business purposes and 558 for homes, for the owners; and that the total cost of the same was $2,791,635—an average of $4,375 each. Of these, 155 were in the Fifth Ward; 232 in the Fourth and Eighth Wards; 184 in the Second, Third and Seventh Wards; 56 in the First Ward; and 39 in the Sixth Ward. It is a noticeable fact, that much the larger portion of these structures were built by the laboring classes for homes, which are scattered throughout such portions of the city as afford locations within reach of mechanics and other laboring men. Very many of these, found about the more important manufacturing establishments, indicate the substantial benefits derived by those classes from the development of Toledo's producing advantages.

SANITARY, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

As to the matter of health, it is sufficient to affirm, as is believed may justly be done, that there are few cities in this or any other country where the average mortality has a less ratio to population than in Toledo. This is shown by the official reports of the National Board of Health, from which is compiled the following table of returns for the year 1881, to wit:

Cities.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.
Portland, Me	18.5
Boston	24.1
Fall River, Mass	24.0
Members of the Union	30.2
New Haven, Conn	20.4
New York City	31.9
Rochester, N. Y	21.7
Buffalo	25.6
Newark, N. J	25.5
Philadelphia	25.3
Pittsburg	30.6
District of Columbia	24.8
Richmond, Va	32.1
Charleston, S. C	38.0
Mobile, Ala	31.6
New Orleans	30.0
Cincinnati	29.9
Dayton, O	19.3
Indianapolis, Ind	20.2
Chicago	27.2
Milwaukee, Wis	28.3
St. Paul, Minn	23.7
St. Louis, Mo	27.1
San Francisco	18.4
Average of these cities	24.7
Toledo	17.0

It is seen that the death rate for the 24 Cities named, ranged from 18.4 to 38.0 per 1,000 inhabitants for the year—the average being 24.7; whereas, the rate for Toledo was 17.0, or 7.4 less than the lowest of the list, and 7.7 below the average. A similar comparison made of mortality in the month of January, 1880, showed Toledo to have been 5.7 below the average of 22 Cities. The connection of the public health and the prosperity of a community is so well understood that these facts will be appreciated by all.

Intimately connected with this subject is the matter of

WATER SUPPLY,

of which Toledo is exceptionally well provided. Her system of water works is not excelled by that of any other City in the West. Its distinctive feature is the standpipe, its power consisting of the Worthington engine. The water taken from the river above the City, is abundant and in healthfulness not excelled by that of any other stream in the State. The cost of water is not to exceed 50 per cent. of that of Columbus, and 30 per cent. of that of Dayton, these two Cities being supplied with a duplicate system of works. The normal pressure is 60, and the maximum 105 pounds per square inch. The supply being abundant, is available at cheap rates as power for elevators and light machinery.

The Free School System of Toledo,

organized in 1849, has been the object of a degree of popular interest and care seldom equaled in any community. The provision made of a central edifice for the higher grades, and ample Ward buildings, the result of 34 years of experience and care, represents nearly $1,000,000, derived from the taxation cheerfully borne by citizens of all classes. The course of instruction is as liberal and comprehensive as that of any other City in the country.

The interest taken by the people of Toledo in social and religious matters, is shown in the purchase, with voluntary contributions within the past year, for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association, of a large and substantial building, in the heart of the City, at a cost of $50,000, which is being devoted, in different ways, to the moral and social welfare of the young.

Toledo's Growth in Population.

Of the larger Cities of Ohio, Toledo is quite the junior in age. When, in 1840, her population for the first time was enumerated, there were found here 1,230 inhabitants. Cincinnati had already come to be recognized as the "Queen City of the West;" Cleveland was the principal commercial point on the lakes west of Buffalo, while both Columbus and Dayton had for 20 years been known as prosperous and growing towns. Not only this, but at the date named Toledo was in the midst of a bitter and protracted struggle with neighboring towns, which involved not only the question of precedency, but of life itself. Probably no other local contest, the equal of that which marked the history of the Maumee Valley, could be found in the Western States. It is safe to say that in the case of no other city has the result of such struggle more fully justified the faith reposed in its advantages, than has that in Toledo. The repressing effect of this neighborhood rivalry is seen in the census of 1850, when Toledo's population had increased only 3,768, and aggregated 5,7681, soon after this date, however, the contest of rivalry became clearly settled in Toledo's favor, when relieved of such hindrance, she, for the first time, was permitted to show her real strength, as seen in the census of 1860, when her population had come to be 13,500—an increase of 10,000, against that of 2,500 for the preceding decade. Going forward with accumulated force, 1870 found her with 31,584 inhabitants—an increase of 18,000. Maintaining this advance, she was in 1880 found with 51,500. At this time the population is believed to be over 60,000.

The comparative figures of Toledo, Columbus and Dayton for and since 1840, show the following results.

	Toledo.	Columbus.	Dayton
1840	1,230	6,487	6,067
1850	5,760	12,882	10,997
1860	13,500	18,554	20,081
1870	31,584	31,274	30,473
1880	50,137	51,647	38,678

It will be seen, that since 1840, the average growth per decade of Dayton has been

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. P., Burchard, Neb.: Address Harness and Carriage Journal, New York City.

W. C. S., Altoona, Pa.: Address Harness and Carriage Journal, New York City.

J. C. H., Fremont, Iowa: We do not know of any premium being offered for old Bibles. The only way to sell them is to advertise. The BLADE is a good medium.

W. T. H., Valparaiso, Ind.: Please state the number of Cardinals in the United States.

One.

S. R., (no postoffice):

1. Were the slaves of Kentucky freed by the emancipation proclamation? 2. If not, by whom and when?

1. No. 2. By Article XIII. of the Constitution, declared approved December 18, 1865.

A. C., Bangor, Mich.:

Will you please state whether Great Britain collects a tariff on any foreign goods entering her ports?

There are about 22 kinds of merchandise subject to an import duty, and none to an export duty.

H. L., Spring Hill, Pa.: There are recruiting offices in Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis and other cities. Recruits must be sound and healthy. The pay of a private runs from $13 a month and rations for first two years, to $21 a month after 20 years' service.

H. B. F., Valparaiso, Ind.:

Please inform me to whom I must write in reference to Government land in the several States.

To the Register of the Land Office of the particular District in which you wish to locate, or to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

S. R. G., Fountain, Ind.:

1. Please state how many voters there are in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. 2. The number of colored voters in Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

1. New York, 1,408,721; Pennsylvania, 1,094,284; Ohio, 820,577; Illinois, 706,847; Indiana, 498,437. 2. Georgia, 148,471; Mississippi, 130,978; South Carolina, 118,889; North Carolina, 105,018; Virginia, 128,057.

F. D. Jonesborough, Ala.:

Please tell me how to make awnings waterproof.

Awnings can be rendered water-proof by plunging the fabrics into a solution containing 20 per cent. of soap, and afterward into another solution containing the same per centage of sulphate of copper. Wash, and the operation is finished.

C. T., Tobinsport, Ind.:

1. Who discovered the circulation of the blood? 2. When and by whom was the mariner's compass invented? 3. Of what nationality was Hannenbach, the ethnologist? 4. When and where was Fres. Arthur born?

1. William Harvey, an English physician, born in 1578, died in 1657. 2. It is not known; it is said to have been in use by the Chinese, 1115 B. C. 3. German. 4. Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. The books are now closed on this question. It has been answered at least a dozen times.

Signal, Mansfield, O.:

1. Please give a sketch of the Signal Service. 2. How can one get into the service? 3. To whom should I apply to get a position as an express messenger?

1. Answered several times. 2. By enlisting in the United States army, with that object in view, hard study and ability to pass examinations. Married men, and those who are more than 35 years of age, are barred from entering the service. 3. To the manager.

T. A. V., Galena, Ill.:

Please state a brief history of St. Patrick. Why do the Irish Catholics honor him so?

He is supposed to have been born in the southwest of Scotland, between Dumbarton and Glasgow. His original name was Maur or Sacutus, but changed to Patricius by Pope Celestine in 433, when he consecrated him Bishop and sent him as a missionary to Ireland. St. Patrick founded many schools and abbeys in Ireland, and is reported to have effected many wonderful miracles. The last years of his life were devoted to acts of piety and benevolence.

J. R. M., North Duxbury, Vt.:

1. What is meant by the "seven days' fight?" Was it wholly in the wilderness? 2. Please give a sketch of Gen. H. W. Halleck. 3. Did he not, with McClellan and Sherman, command in Chief? 4. Did Grant have any more authority given him in his commission than Halleck?

1. The fight lasted seven days. The Wilderness was a considerable tract of broken tableland, seamed with ravines and densely covered with dwarfish timber and bushes, diversified by very few clearings, but crossed by three or four good roads. The most of the fighting took place in this tangled labyrinth. 2. We have hereto fore given a sketch of his life. 3. Yes. 4. Yes; before that no one General in the field had command of all the National armies.

G. F. H., Ward, Kan.:

I wish to know the proportions of silver and alloy in the different pieces of money. Also if there is a free assay office belonging to the United States, and where to direct to.

It is provided that "the standard for both gold and silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy. The alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper. The alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper or of copper and silver, but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy." The Assay Office in New York receives deposits of gold or silver bullion ores or foreign coins and refines or assays at the actual expense of doing the work. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, is the Treasurer.

C. M. M., Knightstown, Ind.:

1. Where can I find a market for teasel burrs? 2. What are they worth? 3. Are they improved by standing after they have matured? 4. How should they be packed for shipping?

1. Wherever woollen cloths are manufactured. 2. Cannot say. 3-4. Whenever the flowers wither the heads are cut, leaving eight or ten inches of stalk attached, and dried in the sun. The seed is sown in March, on well prepared strong rich land, and the plants are thinned out to a foot apart. In August of the second year the heads are ready to be cut. They are packed in bundles of 25 each, and about 150 such bundles are the usual product of an acre. The seeds are used for feeding poultry. About 150 species are known, only two of which are considered valuable.

C. G., Persia, Iowa:

By whom is national currency redeemed? Is there any limitation to the time for redemption? Would a man lose if he presented currency that did not present it for redemption when required to do so?

On failure to redeem its notes a bank may be protested, and shall stop business; thereupon the Controller shall investigate, and if satisfied of the bank's refusal to pay its notes, he shall within 30 days declare the security bonds forfeited and notify holders of notes of such bank to present them for payment. There can be no loss to holders of notes, as the Government has priority of lien upon the assets of an association for any deficiency in the redemption of its circulation. Some people imagine that the Government protects depositors in National banks, but this is a mistake.

E. H., Steffanville, Mo.:

1. Can you give me a description of the apparatus for making laughing gas? 2. Where can I obtain the American Journal of Pharmacy for September, 1882?

1. Evaporate a solution of nitrate of ammonia until a drop of the fused mass placed on a cold plate instantly solidifies; cool, break the lump into pieces, and place in a stoppered bottle. For use, a portion is introduced into a glass retort, and heat applied by means of a spirit lamp. As soon as the heat reaches 480°, protoxide of nitrogen is evolved, and may be collected in bladders, gas bags, a gasometer, or in the pneumatic trough over warm water. Should white fumes appear within the retort after the evolution of the gas has commenced, the heat should be lowered, as, when heated to about 600°, nitrate of ammonia explodes with violence. Test—When pure, it is colorless, has an agreeable odor, and does not affect a solution of nitrate of silver. 2. Cannot say.

G. H. N., Sidney, O.:

1. How is the Isle of Man governed? 2. Give a short sketch of its early history.

1. It is ruled by a Governor, a Council of Public Affairs, and the House of Keys, the representatives of the people, now a self-elected body. The whole island is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop, attached to the province of York, who is styled Bishop of Sodor and Man, and is, besides, sole Baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges. 2. The island was conquered by the Danes, and in the 13th century Magnus of Norway sold it to the Scotch, and afterwards it was taken by the English in 1307. The Earls of Derby formerly possessed it, and by marriage it descended to the Athol family. The Duke of Athol was then lord proprietor of this island; but in 1805 the sovereignty was purchased of him by the English Government for the British crown, and finally, in 1835, certain remaining privileges were given up by the Duke, on receiving £416,000. This island was a great station of the Druids, of whose circles it contains numerous remains. In its schools the Manx, a dialect of the Celtic, as well as the English, is taught.

John, New Brunswick, Ind.:

Who was Macbeth, the hero of Shakspeare's tragedy?

He was the son of the chief of Moray. His name is given in old chronicles as Macbeathad Mac Finlegh. He was united in marriage to the granddaughter of King Kenneth MacDuff, and it may be interesting to know that the maiden name of the famous Lady Macbeth was Gruoch MacCrinan. In 1039 he rebelled against King Duncan MacCrinan, and defeated him, the King being mortally wounded, and dying soon after. Macbeth then ascended the throne, and reigned for 17 years, proving himself an able ruler, and the country prospering under his administration. In 1050 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. Four years afterwards Malcolm, the son of Duncan, assisted by Earl Siward, of Northumberland, a relative, invaded Scotland, and Macbeth was defeated, but retained the throne. Another victory by Malcolm, in 1056, was more decisive, Macbeth being killed at Lumphanen, in Aberdeenshire. Shakspeare adapted the legendary and untrustworthy narrative given in the chronicles of Holinhed, who took the Scotch chronicler, Hector Boece.

Ingleside, Pa.:

1. Providing the Prohibition party succeed in the United States, would not the amendment become a law, in the manner provided in the United States Constitution, article 5? 2. Have United States authorities any right to grant licenses in a State which has a prohibitory law, such as Maine? 3. What is the legend of the Old Man of the Sea? 4. Who was the Maid of Saragossa, or what did she do?

1. Very likely. But when the Prohibitionists succeed, as a National party, the people of this country will be so good and pure that there will be no necessity for officers, constitutions or laws. Perhaps our children's children may live to see the happy day, but it is not very likely. 2. The Government taxes liquor dealers, just as if once taxed every kind of business; but the States alone have the right to say whether the liquor traffic shall be carried on within their limits. If a citizen of Maine pays this tax he must take his chances of arrest by State authorities. 3. In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" a monster is encountered by Sindbad the sailor, in his fifth voyage. After carrying him upon his shoulders for a long time, Sindbad at last succeeds in intoxicating him, and effects his escape. 4. An appellation bestowed upon Augustina Zaragosa, a young Spanish woman distinguished for her heroism during the defense of Saragossa in 1808-9. She first attracted notice by mounting a battery where her lover had fallen, and working a gun in his room. Byron has celebrated her in the first canto of his "Childe Harold."

D. M. R., Claypool, Iowa:

Please give a sketch of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the laws, rights of suffrage, etc.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was established under a charter from Charles I., in Boston and vicinity, about 1630. The control of the Colony was vested in the company; but by a transfer of the charter the power came into the hands of a portion of the settlers. Executive and judicial power was chiefly exercised by a Governor, Deputy Governor and assistants. Legislative functions were exercised by the whole body of members of the company, meeting in an assembly called the Great and General Court, at which meeting officers were chosen. In a few years the towns chose deputies to act with the assistants in legislation, and the General Court came to consist of two bodies, each having a negative upon the other. The possession of a freehold worth two pounds sterling a year, or a personal property worth £40, was the basis of suffrage; but only church members were allowed to become freemen, and thus the political power was in the hands of a small minority. The legislation was also largely in the interests of the Puritan churches. In 1686 the charter was taken away, and with it all political privileges. On the accession of William and Mary a new charter, called the Province Charter, was given to the people. This gave the choice of Governor to the King, of Judges to the Governor, of Deputies to the people, and of a Council to the General Court, which consisted of Deputies and Council. Plymouth was united with Massachusetts; new Courts were established; suffrage was based upon a property qualification, and the King's assent was required to all laws.

O. S. V., Fassett, Pa.:

Will you give some information about Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, in Missouri, the kind of ore found, etc.?

The Iron Mountain deposit occurs in the azoic rocks, which reach their most extensive surface development in the region forming the northern part of Madison, Iron and Reynolds, and the northern part of St. Francis and Washington counties, constituting the exposed portions of the skeleton of the eastern part of the Ozark Range, and appearing as knobs 1,400 to 1,800 feet above sea level, and 300 to 700 feet above the valleys at their bases. These azoic crystalline rocks, having been apparently above the level of the sea since before the upper Silurian period, at least, have been exposed to the action of atmospheric agency for great periods, and have undergone remarkable changes. At the summit an immense mass of solid ore is exposed; and the decomposed porphyry adjoining it is traversed in all directions by veins of various sizes and irregular shape, forming a network of ore and rock. Little Iron Mountain, a western continuation of the main hills, contains similar irregular veins and masses of ore. All the ores of this region are characterized by great purity, and the amount is beyond calculation. Pilot Knob, six miles south of Iron Mountain, is a conical hill nearly circular, about 600 feet high, and a mile in diameter at the base, composed chiefly of porphyry, porphyry conglomerates, and beds of hard specular iron ore. The ore differs in quality from most of the ores in the State. It is steely gray with a tint of sky-blue, and very brittle. Dr. Schmidt holds that these peculiar ore deposits have been formed by infiltration from chalybeate waters. At Iron Mountain he believes such waters to have deposited oxide of iron in numerous large and small fissures in the porphyries. At Pilot Knob he believes the iron ore beds to have been formed by gradual replacement of the constituents of the porphyry with ore, effected by solutions similar to those which caused Iron Mountain and other deposits. This view is supported by chemical as well as geological considerations. The demand for the ores is large, on account of their richness and purity, which render them suitable for admixture with magnetites, etc., of other localities, and adapt them especially for the manufacture of pig iron for use in the Bessemer process, and of wrought iron by the direct process.

B. J. S., Monroe, Kans.:

1. Please give a short history of the Prohibition movement in Maine, Indiana, Kansas and other States. 2. Give a history of Trades Unions. 3. How much tobacco is yearly consumed in the United States, and what is the value?

1. Maine was the first State to prohibit by law the sale of strong drink. A prohibitory law was enacted in that State in 1846, with only ordinary fines for its violation. The "Maine law," drafted by Neal Dow, provided for the seizure and destruction of liquors held for illegal sale. This law was repealed in 1856 and a stringent license law substituted; but after an experience of two years of license, prohibition again became the policy of the State. Delaware was the second State to enact a prohibitory law, but it was declared unconstitutional. Rhode Island followed, with the same result. A prohibitory law was enacted in Indiana in 1853, with a clause providing for its submission to the people; which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. In 1855 another prohibitory law was passed, but it became null because the Supreme Court was equally divided as to its constitutionality. Prohibitory laws have been passed by Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, New Hampshire and Kansas. Vermont and Maine are probably the only States in which a determined effort has been made to enforce the law, and they have not met with very gratifying results. The temperance agitation in Kansas and Iowa has been of so recent date that it is familiar to all newspaper readers. 2. Combinations of workmen to obtain increased wages have occasionally appeared for several centuries, but it was not till the introduction of machinery on a large scale that the different trades banded together for self-protection. In 1799 and 1800 laws were enacted in England against such combination, but they were evaded in various ways; and in 1824 a Committee of the House of Commons reported that these laws had only produced irritation, distrust and violence. Later acts were still more favorable to the unions, providing for their registration and enabling them to hold real estate. There is now scarcely a trade that does not have a local and National organization. The minimum limit of age for admission to full membership is usually 21 years; the maximum varies from 35 to 50. In the skilled trades they insist upon apprenticeship, and seek to regulate the proportion between apprentices and workmen, defending their action on the ground that it is the workman, and not the employer, who instructs the apprentice. 3. The production in 1879 was 469,816,203 pounds; value, $46,624,357; acreage, 621,161. Imports—tobacco leaf, 7,631,671 pounds; value, $1,270,358; cigars, etc., 542,044 pounds; value, $2,161,785.

F. W. S., Roanoke, Ind.:

How is glue made? Give full particulars.

The strongest glue is made from the parings of ox hides, which yield over 50 per cent. They are steeped for several days in milk of lime to remove the hair, blood, and other impurities; then washed in cold water, drained on an inclined plane, and again washed. Exposure to the air converts the lime into carbonate, so that in boiling the caustic action of the lime is prevented. The material is then enclosed in a coarse cloth and put into a copper boiler, which is two-thirds filled with rain water, and the whole is boiled. The dissolved glue mingles with the water outside of the cloth, and when the liquid sets into a firm jelly on cooling it is run into a deep vessel or settling back and kept warm for impurities to subside. Water is again added to the boiler, and the material in the cloth subjected to a second boiling, by which an inferior glue is obtained. The liquid in the settling back is drawn into coolers, where it solidifies, and is then cut into slices with a wire frame. The slices are laid upon netting in a drying-room, in which there is a free circulation of air. The operation of drying is a critical one. Too much heat will cause liquefaction; a fog may cause mouldiness, and frost will split the slices. Good glue is of a pale brown color, hard and brittle, and breaks with a glossy fracture. Its other chemical and physical properties are like those of gelatine. The quality of glue may be judged of by the quantity of water which the dry glue will absorb in 24 hours. The best glue kept immersed in water of the temperature of 60° F. has absorbed 12 times its weight. Other qualities, it is said, take up a proportionally less quantity. Marine glue is a preparation of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha or oil of turpentine, with the addition of shell lac after the solution has by standing several days acquired the consistency of cream; two or three parts by weight of shell lac are used for one of the solution. The composition is then heated and run into plates, and when used it is heated to the temperature of about 250° F. It possesses extraordinary adhesive properties, and being quite insoluble in water, it has been recommended as a material for fastening together the timbers of ships; so securely are these held by its application that it is said they will sooner break across the fibres than separate at the joint.

J. C. H., Jackson, O.:

Will you please give a short sketch of the Red River campaign of 1864, under Gen. Banks, and about the number of troops engaged on both sides, with the losses of the 8th and 9th of April, 1864. I read Abbott's History, and no mention is made of the campaign at all.

It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of the expedition. Gen. Banks, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said the failure of the expedition was due to the fact that while the different forces were operating together (under four Generals) neither of them had a right to give any order to the other. Gen. McPherson, in command at Vicksburg, called for the return of the marine brigade, 5,000 strong, 3,000 troops were left to garrison Alexandria, and as no cooperation could be expected from Steele, Banks' 40,00 men were already reduced, though scarcely a shot had been fired, to about 20,000. Banks admits a loss of 3,969 men in the collisions of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April—289 killed, 1,541 wounded, and 2,150 missing, mostly prisoners, and says he fought and won at Pleasant Hill with 15,000 against 22,000. The Rebel loss was certainly not less, and probably more than the Union loss. At Sabine Cross, while the battle was progressing vigorously, an unexplained panic took place, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press: "Suddenly, there was a rush, a shout, the crashing of trees, the breaking down of rails, the rush and scamper of men. It was as sudden as though a thunder-bolt had fallen among us and set the pines on fire. What caused it, or when it commenced, no one knew. I turned to my companion to inquire the reason of this extraordinary proceeding; but, before he had a chance to reply, we found ourselves swallowed up, as it were, in a hissing, seething, bubbling whirlpool of agitated men. We could not avoid the current; we could not stem it; and, if we hoped to live in that mad company, we must ride with the rest of them. Our line of battle had given way. Gen. Banks took off his hat and implored his men to remain; his staff-officers did the same; but it was of no avail. Then the General drew his sword and endeavored to rally his men; but they would not listen. Behind him, the Rebels were shouting and advancing. Their musket-balls filled the air with that strange, file-rasping sound that war has made familiar to our fighting men. The teams were abandoned by the drivers, the traces cut, and the animals ridden off by the frightened men. Bareheaded riders rode with agony in their faces; and, for at least 10 minutes, it seemed as if we were going to destruction together. It was my fortune to see the first battle of Bull Run, and to be among those who made that celebrated midnight retreat toward Washington. The retreat of the 4th division was as much a rout as that of the first Federal army, with the exception that fewer men were engaged, and our men fought with a valor that was not shown on that serious, sad, mock-heroic day in July."

A. K., Dongola, Ill.:

What is the Sun's parallax, and how is it found?

It is known that at the time of the transit of Venus, in 1874, the sun was nearly four times the distance of Venus, or, more exactly, that he was 3.783 times as far as that planet. Consequently the parallax of Venus was then 3.783 times that of the sun. The difference of the parallaxes, that is, the relative parallax, must then have been 2.783 times the sun's parallax. Consequently we have only to divide the relative parallax found from the observations by 2.783 to have the parallax of the sun itself. The measurement of the heavens involves two separate operations. The one consists in the determination of the distance between the earth and the sun, which is made to depend on the solar parallax, or the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth subtends as seen from the sun, and which is the unit of distance in celestial measurements. The other consists in the determination of the distance of the stars and planets, in terms of this unit, which gives what we may call the proportions of the universe. The modern methods of measuring the parallax of the sun consist, not in measuring the parallax directly, but in measuring the parallax of one of the planets of Venus and Mars when nearest the earth. These planets, passing from time to time much nearer to us than the sun does, have then a much larger parallax, and one which can easily be measured. Having the parallax of the planet, that of the sun is determined from the known proportion between their respective distances. About once in 16 years Mars approaches almost as near the earth as Venus does at the times of her transits, the favorable times being those when Mars at opposition is near his perihelion. His distance outside the earth's orbit is then only 0.373 of the astronomical unit, or 34½ millions of miles, while at his aphelion the distance is nearly twice as great. The plan of observation has generally been to send an observing party to the southern hemisphere in advance, for the purpose of making observations of the position of Mars on the celestial sphere, or of its distance from certain selected stars, from night to night, while corresponding observations are made at the fixed observatories of the northern hemisphere. The displacement of the planet due to parallax is then found by comparing the results of these observations. The most celebrated method of determining the solar parallax has been by transits of Venus over the face of the sun. This phenomenon has received in a certain regular cycle four times every 243 years for many centuries past. This cycle is made up of four intervals, the lengths of which are, in regular order, 105½ years, 8 years, 121½ years, 8 years, after which the intervals repeat themselves. In consequence of the parallax of Venus, two observers at distant points of the earth's surface, watching her course over the solar disk, will see her describe slightly different paths. It is by the distance between these paths that the parallax has hitherto been determined. The method of photographing the sun by a fixed horizontal telescope with a reflector in front of it is believed to have been first proposed in France by Capt. Laussedat. It was independently invented by the late Prof. Winlock, who put it into actual operation at the Harvard College Observatory in 1869. It was employed not only by the American observers, but by the French and by Lord Lindsay. It would require too much space to fully describe this method, besides to make it intelligible figures of instruments, etc., should accompany the description, which could only be obtained at considerable cost.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $2, dated at Union City, no County or State, papers ordered for G. Hixson and Mrs. L. Miller.

Letter containing $1, dated at Harvey, no County or State, signed Mrs. R. C. White.

Letter containing $1, from Rosefield, Ill., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, paper ordered for C. P. Smith, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Frankfort, no County or State, signed by A. S. Dow.

Letter containing $1, dated at New Douglas, Ill., no address.

Letter containing $1, says paper expires March 28, and to go to Norwich, Iowa; no name attached.

Letter containing $1, dated at Brownville, no State, signed H. A. Johnson.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

If R. S. Dow, of Frankfort, will give his full address we will send his paper.

Letter containing $1, signed J. M. Delany, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 80c. in stamps, dated at Monterey, no County or State, signed Francis Doud.

Letter containing $1, signed by D Greenstreet, no postoffice, County or State.

If E. T. Davis, of Lena, will give his full address the error will be corrected.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER INFORMER.

DUBLIN, April 12.—Joseph Smith, another of the accused who turned informer repeated the story of his doings at Phœnix Park as related by James Carey at the preliminary hearing. Smith said he was sworn in as an Invincible three weeks before the murders were committed. The Invincibles had a secret sign by which they recognized each other, which was the holding of a knife in the palm of the hand. Daniel Curley had introduced himself to witness by means of this sign.

The case for the prosecution closed at 3 o'clock. The case for the defense then opened. The photographs recognized by Carey as "No. 1" were those of Lynan.

THE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

LONDON, April 12.—Many rumors were current yesterday and to-day that a check had occurred in the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways. It is learned, however, by the best authority that very satisfactory progress is still being made. No difficulty whatever was experienced in settling the general basis of the contemplated agreement, but the arrangement of details will necessarily occupy considerable time.

CAREY, THE INFORMER.

DUBLIN, April 12.—The trial of Joe Brady was resumed this morning. James Carey was again placed on the witness stand, and cross-examined by counsel for defense, who elicited the information that when plotting murders with other accused members he was a member of a Sodality which received the sacrament at stated periods. Carey also said he was promised pardon before he determined to give evidence against his fellow conspirators. A photograph was handed Carey, which witness immediately identified as that of the man known as "No. 1."

THE THEATRE.

PARIS, April 12.—Papers this morning report a terrible catastrophe in a theater at Revel, caused by an explosion of gas. A performance was in progress at the time and the theater was crowded. Many are said to have been killed in the panic which ensued.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

LONDON, April 12.—Norman, Gallagher, Dalton, Wilson, Curtin and Ansburgh were taken to Bow Street Police Court this morning in a prison van. They were driven at a rapid pace, and were accompanied by a guard of armed police and mounted constables. A large crowd followed the prisoners to the Court-house. The whole route was lined with policemen and every precaution to prevent a rescue was taken. The prisoners appeared perfectly calm.

MAJOR PHIPPS TO BE EXTRADITED.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The Government has consented to the extradition of Major Phipps, the official of the Philadelphia Almshouse, who is charged with forgery. The necessary papers were signed and the prisoner will be handed over to the United States authorities forthwith.

ONLY FIRECRACKERS.

LONDON, April 12.—A parcel, containing seven pounds of gun-powder, was found yesterday near the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Investigation at Woolwich of the contents of two cases found Monday last in a barge on the Thames shows they are not explosives as believed, but only fire-works.

A splendid offer to introduce these Elegant and Fashionable Decorations, the handsomest goods in America, we will send this lot by mail for 10 cents, silver or stamps. One Japanese Napkin (elegant design, 6 colors), one Japanese Doyley (floral design, 8 colors), one Japanese Gossamer Handkerchief (lace design), and three Artistic Chromos. Japanese Novelty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Whitewashing Democratic Officials.

WAPAKONETA, April 11.—To-day Prosecuting Attorney Layton, who for a month past has been making an investigation into the matter of alleged overdraft of fees by a number of County officials, filed his report with the Commissioners. It will be remembered that the latter body totally ignored the report of Examiner Cunningham, appointed by the Auditor of State to make an inspection of the affairs of the County, and whose report showed illegal fees charged to the aggregate amount of $8,000. They instructed the Prosecutor to make an inspection of the matter embraced in Cunningham's report, and report his findings. The statement of the Prosecutor, made public to-day, does not result in a complete whitewash, as was expected, but reduces the several amounts of overcharged fees, so that the aggregate sum will not exceed $2,000. This account, it is said, the officials will cover back into the treasury without any litigation.

Latter Day Saints.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—The Mormon Conference at Kirtland continues. To-day the time was mostly devoted to religious services, during which a woman sung a song in a foreign language. A letter was received from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, in response to a request to make a distinction between polygamous and monganic Mormons, as Sec. Evarts had sent a circular abroad warning emigrants coming here to join polygamy communities, that they thereby expose themselves to the operation of the penal laws of the United States. Sec. Frelinghuysen replies: "It is contrary to the practice of this Government to give by circular, as proposed, any sanction or indorsement of a specific form of belief. It is for the agents of any religion to make known its character. Law-abiding emigrants are secure against interference."

Pres. Arthur's Movements.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In accordance with a telegram from Sec. Chandler received at the Navy Department this morning, the Tallapoosa has been ordered to proceed from Key West to St. Augustine to receive the Presidential party on board. She will leave Key West to-day and reach St. Augustine to-morrow afternoon. It is not known what the future movements of the President will be, but it is thought the party will start at once on the Tallapoosa for Washington.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime;" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

STAR ROUTES.

Miner's Defective Memory—Clerk Olcutt Called—The Jewellian Policy Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Miner's cross-examination was resumed this morning, but his memory was no better than yesterday, and he failed utterly to remember matters which Merrick brought to his attention. In answer to the inquiry as to why he had written to the sub-contractor that increased speed would involve considerable expense here (Washington), the witness said he meant his own living expenses, and as the sub-contractor wanted all of the allowance for expedition, he (witness) wished to impress him with the difficulty of getting the expedition so as to make a good bargain. The witness was not under oath when he wrote that letter.

Merrick asked if he was in the habit of lying when not under oath.

The witness answered that "he was making a trade and did what other men would have done."

Merrick asked if the witness had not told Capt. Jackson (Rerdell's father-in-law) after Rerdell had finished his testimony that it was correct, as far as the witness was concerned.

The witness replied in the negative; he had a conversation with Jackson, in which the latter had besought him to plead guilty, and the witness told him he would see him in Toplet first.

Merrick asked if he had made that statement to anyone connected with the Government.

The witness sneeringly replied that the "assistant counsel" had approached him and endeavored to get information.

Merrick—Who do you mean by "assistant counsel?"

A.—Rerdell.

Merrick (fiercely)—He is not an assistant counsel; he is one of your fellow-conspirators, and will be so treated.

The Court cautioned the witness not to use the expression; it was a piece of impertinence Rerdell had a right to be present.

The witness apologized to the Court.

After further unimportont testimony the cross-examination concluded and the contract clerk, Olcutt, was next called to answer a subpœna for certain official papers.

Ingersoll asked permission to show that this Reform Administration had not cut off service upon the routes said to be worthless.

The Court said the Jewellian policy had been spoken of by Brady. Jewell had been an economical business man in a small State, and, believing that his business should pay expenses, carried that idea into the administration.

The Court did not know how Sec. Teller managed the Interior Department, but so far as the Postoffice Department was concerned assuredly he was not in favor of the Jewellian policy, or any policy that did not treat the service with liberality. Other gentlemen of distinction held the same views, and it was not surprising that they should believe that the Western country required all the money the Government could spare and that it would be well invested. But this was a question of intention. An error in policy was not a crime, and this Court has no power to determine questions of policy. It was here to try crime; the jury was here to try crime, and the crime consisted of intention. If these orders had been taken in conformity with the enlightened, just and liberal policy of the Government, but made in pursuance of a conspiracy to obtain money by means of false papers, affidavits and fraud, then it was a crime, no matter how justifiable as an act of policy. So then the offer to show that the same policy governed other administrations would not advance the case a step.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—James E. Waugh, of this city, was the first witness in the star route trial. He had known Miner for several years and was familiar with his handwriting. The petition alleged to have been written by Miner was shown to witness, and the latter declared that the first six names had been written by Miner. This answer was somewhat of a surprise to Henkle, who explained he had not consulted with the witness before he was called.

Ingersoll offered as evidence the report made by special agent A. M. Gitson upon star routes, which was attached to the annual report of Postmaster General James for the year 1881.

Bliss made a strong objection. That report, he said, had been made by a gentleman then employed by the Department of Justice; the Department had refused to publish it and it had been sent to the Postoffice Department and published in connection with Postmaster-General James' report.

The Court refused to admit the evidence, but allowed the report of Senate proceedings to be put in to show that Dorsey was in Washington on the date upon which it was alleged he had written the letter from Chico Springs, N. M.

Wm. H. Betts, an attorney of this city, testified he had met Moore several times.

Ingersoll asked if Moore had not told him the Friday before he went on the stand, January 13, that "the people want to hear some music you had better come over to the Court House. The Government want to put me on the stand, and I want to go on the stand."

Merrick objected to the question, and the Court ruled it clearly inadmissable.

Ingersol then asked witness if Moore had told him he would rather go to jail than testify in the case, that Boone first asserted that he wanted to protect Boone and get some money out of Dorsey.

These questions were also excluded.

Ingersoll then said: "So far as S. W. Dorsey and J. W. Dorsey are concerned, I am through."

Hengel—"So far as Vaile and Miner are concerned I am through."

Watson—"We rest, your Honor, so far as Gen. Brady is concerned."

Merrick—"Does that cover them all?"

Henkel—"No; Rerdell."

Merrick—"Oh, he has pleaded guilty, and is resting in the bosom of the Government."

Merrick—"A very rocky one." [Laughter].

Bliss immediately began the rebutting evidence by calling Messrs. Casey and Brown and Misses Day and Clare, New York telegraph operators, to the stand to prove the semi-annual destruction of telegrams.

The object was to lay the foundation for the introduction of secondary evidence of the contents of telegrams alleged to have been sent by Dorsey from the Albemarle Hotel to Rerdell on a Washington train in June, 1881. Adjourned.

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Peculiar Growth of Trees.

Sharpsburg Correspondence Mt. Sterling Democrat.

Mr. Samuel Howard relates a curious story about one tree growing on the inside of another, which he discovered on his farm some time ago. He says he had occasion to cut down a large black locust tree, which was found to be hollow, and in the hollow of the locust tree grew another tree, of a different kind, which was 10 inches in diameter and about 20 feet high, and it had put forth several branches, though they were encompassed in a very small space. He says the inside tree was alive and seemed quite thrifty, and how it grew and flourished in so small a space without air or light was a mystery to him, and he would like to have some scientist explain the matter.

An Aphorism Applied.

Puck.

"Take care of the useful and the beautiful will take care of itself." This is what the fond and numerous father remarked when he married off his ugliest daughter first.

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FEET-WASHING.

The Ceremony Performed by the Emperor of Austria.

The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor was observed on Maundy Thursday by the Austrian sovereigns at the Hofburg. Twelve old men, their ages ranging from 87 to 96 years, were seated at one richly laden table, and as many ladies, equally as old, at another. The Emperor and Empress, assisted by the Archdukes and other State officials, served the two dozen veterans. The Diplomatic Corps, all the ministers,

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, April 19, 1883.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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Circulation Last Week, 85,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

It is pretty generally conceded by everybody, that the Weekly BLADE, postpaid by mail for $1 per year, is the largest, cheapest and best paper in the world. We send a few sample copies this week to persons not subscribers, which may be considered an invitation to remit $1 and join the BLADE circle.

THE BLADE'S GARFIELD PORTRAIT.

Our old subscribers are familiar with the portrait of GARFIELD we published during the campaign of 1880. This portrait was pronounced by Mr. GARFIELD as the very best lithograph published by any one, and he ordered a number of them for his own personal use. In size, it is 19 inches by 24, and if suitably framed, is an ornament to any library or parlor. During the year 1880 and 1881 we published and presented to our subscribers nearly 100,000 of these portraits, and discontinued at a time that we presumed all demands were supplied. However, during the past several months we have added to our circle thousands of new readers, and recently we have had hundreds, yes, we believe thousands of letters and postals, asking if we could supply the Garfield portrait at any price. In fact such is the demand that we have decided to re publish the Garfield portrait, *and make another free distribution*—we never have charged our subscribers for these portraits, and money will not buy them. We want to present every subscriber of the BLADE, (so far as they may want them,) with one of these portraits.

Therefore, that we may obtain an idea of how many to publish, we first ask that every one of our subscribers, old or new, who wants one of these portraits without money or price, to address us a postal with full name and address, and say, "for Garfield portrait." These applications will be filed as fast as received. It will take three weeks to get the portraits printed, and in the meantime we will advise all applicants of the manner of distribution.

"THE RED ACORN."

Mr. MCELROY'S new novel—"The Red Acorn"—is receiving the kindliest mention by the papers all over the country. Even the Boston papers, which are unusually friendly to Western books, speak of the characters in "The Red Acorn" as a *new creation*, and a most pleasant addition to *good* fiction. The Washington papers speak highly of it, and say that it is attracting widespread attention in that city, while its sale is extending rapidly. The Cincinnati and Chicago papers say the same, and that no book that has appeared of late years has risen so rapidly in favor. It is regarded as one of the phenomenal books that every one is bound to read. HENRY A. SUMNER & Co., Chicago, Ill., send the book anywhere for $1.

GORTSCHAKOFF once said he knew how to hold his tongue in six languages. Most of people find it hard work to do it in one.

THE sum of $5,000 has been offered by M. PAUL to the French Academy of Medicine as a prize for whoever will discover a cure for diftheria.

NORTH CAROLINA contains almost 40,000 miles of unbroken forest that includes all of the best known species of trees to be found in this country.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill permitting affirmations in Courts of Justice by all persons who object to taking an oath. The world moves.

AT New Orleans the downpour of rain has been something tremendous. Nine inches within 24 hours, which is the amount recently recorded, is almost a deluge.

AT the Postoffice Department last Wednesday the requisitions from Postmasters were: Stamps, 28,000,000; envelopes, 1,000,000; postal cards, 2,100,000; aggregate value, $700,000. We are a writing people.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* and a number of other Democratic papers hate and abuse SAM RANDALL as badly as they use to WENDELL PHILLIPS or some other typical Abolitionist.

ALL of these years people have supposed Queen VICTORIA'S surname was GUELPH, that in marrying she did not take that of her husband, but it seems that she is not exempt from the fate of other women. When she wedded Prince ALBERT, she became a WETTIN, and that is the surname all of her children bear.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Spring is now well advanced, and the business of the season has more than kept pace with the amelioration of the weather. The long Winter has dragged wearisomely to the millions of impatient men who recognize that the time for making their fortunes is at hand, and who longed to plunge head long into the work of developing the various enterprises—from clearing a farm to building a farm to building a railroad—by which their independence in life is to be achieved. What a perfect world of work they will do before the snows of Winter compel a reluctant rest from their labors! Six months will show more accomplished in this country—more houses built, more farms developt, more miles of railroad constructed, more factories in operation, and more wealth of all kinds created than in any similar period in the history of the world. So mote it be.

THE *Times* announces that JAY GOULD is about to retire from an active participation in the speculative business he has followed for the last 12 or 15 years, and to turn over his ventures to his son, GEO. J. GOULD, on whose shoulders it is supposed the mantle of the adroit Wall street operator will descend. We are told, as a prelude to this retirement, that JAY GOULD has not interfered actively in stock matters for two years past. Hence all the talk about his Western Union deal and other matters must be romance. It is stated that GOULD'S fortune is "in round numbers" $100,000,000, and a very good round number this is. But then $20,000,000 of it is in Western Union and $20,000,000 in Missouri Pacific Railroad stock, and the rest, except about $5,000,000, in different railroad securities. It is well understood that GOULD has $40,000,000 at least in Western Union stock, and as, before his "retirement," he will doubtless endeavor to unload this, as well as his other securities, his hopes in a "pull" market are well understood.

IT IS noticeable that no falling off in the revenue has resulted from the reductions effected by the tax bill, and it is probable that the national income for the present year will be as large as for last year, altho other reductions in taxes and duties are impending. It is rather remarkable that the reduction of Tariff duties should have been advocated as a means of reducing the revenue. In many cases, a reduction produces the contrary effect, by stimulating importations. This was the effect of the changes made in the English Tariff, in 1842-5, by Messrs. PEEL and GLADSTONE, and would be the effect of any reduction, which crippled an American manufacture.

THE dynamite excitement still continues in England. At the examination in London last Thursday of the six dynamite conspirators, the counsel for the Crown stated that a conspiracy existed in America, and its purpose was to destroy public buildings in England; some of the prisoners were about to engage in this work when arrested. He explained the relations of the prisoners to each other and to the O'Donovan Rossa party in this country, and said that the prisoners might be charged with conspiracy to murder and with treason felony. The United States Government has not been asked to place certain Irish-Americans under surveillance. CAREY, the informer, was cross-examined at the trial in Dublin of JOSEPH BRADY for the Phœnix Park murders. It is now believed that only seven of the prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders will be tried on a capital charge, altho true bills were returned against 11.

THE proposed league between Austria, Germany and Italy, about which so much has been said, is still the subject of agitation. It is declared that it is not made in any spirit of hostility to France, nor with any intent to guarantee the respective territories of the three countries. It is simply an expression of their entire accord on most subjects of international interest.

A CONSIDERABLE trouble has been caused at Panama by fighting among canal laborers, and at Matachin a number of Jamaicans were murdered about the first of the month. Since that time no further fighting has taken place, but much distrust and suspicion have been evoked on both sides, and a fresh conflict seems probable. In Matachin and that neighborhood particularly, the feeling of insecurity is specially accentuated. The works between Matachin and Gorgona are practically deserted. Every one here anticipates that further bloodshed will take place, but the Government makes no effort to organize a police force. The English Government, it is stated, shows no inclination to act energetically in behalf of the Jamaicans, who were butchered at Matachin. Not one native has been arrested for complicity in the riots and murders, but some natives of Jamaica' Martinique and Barbadoes are in custody in Chiriqui. The total number of deaths remains unknown; but 23 wounded persons were received in the hospital some of whom have died.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred last Wednesday at Mandalay, the capital of Burmah. One thousand buildings were destroyed, including the residences of several of the Cabinet Ministers. Two prisoners confined in the City jail, which was also consumed, were unable to effect their escape and were burned to death in their cells.

SOME excitement was caused in Germany by an Imperial message read in the Reichstag regarding the workingmen. In it the Emperor says he has always believed that it was his duty to devote the same solicitude for the condition of the working classes as was displayed by the Prussian Kings. When the Socialist law was promulgated the Emperor expressed his conviction that legislation should not be restricted to police and penal measures, but should benefit the workingmen. The abolition of the class tax was the first step toward benefiting them. The Emperor is anxious in regard to the passage of the Insurance bill, as its failure, he thinks, would hopelessly destroy any chance of passing the Sick Poor bill at the next session. The budget for 1884 and 1885 would, therefore, be now submitted in order to give the next session opportunity to consider the social condition of the people. The message caused considerable surprise.

OUR PREMIUM LIBRARY.

We have awarded to Muskegon, Mich., the library of 100 books offered to the Postoffice having the largest list of subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE on March 31st. We will ship the books as soon as we are advised how to address the packages.

THE BANQUET OF THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

Even to an uninitiated outsider it would seem that the recent banquet of the Iroquois Club at Chicago was conceived in the interest of Sen. BAYARD'S Presidential aspirations. He was the only probable Presidential candidate present, he was given the main speech of the evening, and in the program the rest of the speeches were as carefully chorded to his as the minor notes in a musical composition are made to accord with the dominant theme.

The oration of Sen. BAYARD was an ambitious attempt to pose before the country as a man of ideas—of statesmanlike breadth of view, and generally exhibit his desirable points as an intellectual leader of the Democracy. He was also to place himself at the head of the Free Trade boom which he and his followers think is about to sweep the country. Much shrewdness was shown in selecting Chicago as the point of launching. What would have hardly created a ripple if done in New York, Philadelphia, or other of the provincial cities at one side of the country, makes a sensation felt everywhere when done in a City lying so near the heart of the Nation. MCDONALD, HENDRICKS and other Democratic possibilities, who largely rely on their geographical location for their hold on the people, will be disturbed by Mr. BAYARD'S identification of himself with the Interior of the country by opening his campaign there.

But beyond some incidental advertising the affair will do Mr. BAYARD no good. It is hardly a probability that he will ever be the Democratic nominee; it is wholly improbable that he will ever be President of the United States. He is too small a man, he comes from too small a State, he is too far to one side of the Nation, has too little connection with its currents of thought and interest, and above all Free Trade advocacy would kill him, if he had all the other desirable qualities needed in a Presidential candidate. Free Trade may succeed in some localities, but the people at large will have little patience with any advocate of it.

This disagreeable fact was forced rather rudely on the attention of the assembled schemers by CARTER HARRISON, who alone seems to have understood the use made by BAYARD and his friends of the occasion. He told them very plainly that Free Trade was a losing card as a National policy, and that it could not help bringing defeat upon the party if it were adopted.

"The indignation of Mr. HARRISON," mentioned in the dispatches, was not that he held views different from those entertained by the others present, but that he broke up what was intended to be a harmonious and unanimous send-off for Mr. BAYARD, by the expression of some disagreeable truths. There is much made of the way the guests resented Mr. HARRISON'S discourtesy to those present. It will be noticed by reading the dispatches over that the "resentment" was wholly confined to those who went there in the interest of Mr. BAYARD. No one from west of the Alleghanies showed any "resentment," which renders it pretty certain that the Hon. CARTER spoke the sentiments of all outside of the BAYARD crowd.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party is naturally a Free Trade party. All its history and traditions incline that way. This is not because its begetters were learned in the doctrines of CORDEN and RICARDO, or kept pace with the movement that made England a Free Trade country. It is wholly due to the old States Right heresy, which was for so long the confession of Democratic faith. A Tariff was an assertion by the paramount authority of the General Government, and on that account vigorously resisted by the school of politicians organized by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and of which CALHOUN was the greatest apostle. This political abstraction soon became a concrete practicality in the growing sectional bitterness between Freedom and Slavery. A Tariff meant wealth and power to the "Yankees and Abolitionists;" therefore, the Democrats, under the lash of their Southern masters, fought it bitterly except where local reasons led them to play the hypocrite.

In this way Free Trade has become a habit of thought with them, more than a conviction. A hundred years of inveighing against Protection has furnished them with a fine stock of rabble-rousing phrases, which they talk, simply because they know nothing else to say to gain the attention and sympathies of the masses of their party. Their insincerity and ignorance of the subject were strikingly illustrated in the Tariff debates during the recent session of Congress. Every Democrat pretended to be desperately eager, on general principles, "to relieve the masses of the weight of taxation laid upon them by the cormorants of manufacturers." But when it came to the actual test of voting for a reduction, article by article, it was found that he only wanted it taken off on such articles as he or his friends were not getting any profit from. When it came to something that he or some of his influential supporters had a strong interest in, he became the most rabid Protectionist of all. Even Mr. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, who was the leading Free Trader in the last House, and bases his candidacy for the Speakership of the next one on his advanced Free Trade ideas, voted for High Protection when the iron and hemp parts of the schedule were under consideration. These were the industries which powerful constituents of his were heavily interested, and his devotion to principle was not so strong as to take him counter to such substantial influences.

IS modern Egypt a young man is not permitted to see his wife's face before marriage. This is rather rough on the young man, says the Norristown *Herald*, but it prevents the newspapers of Egypt from making jokes about the girl enticing him into an ice cream saloon and bankrupting him in the first round.

THE Society or the Dark Hand recently discovered and broken up in Belgium and Spain was more desperate and destructive than the Nihilists of Russia, or the Anarchists of France.

THE excitement in London over the dynamite plots still continues. It is said that the police are now in possession of a knowledge of what will probably prove the most stupendous plot of modern times.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having rapid sales of this book at $1.25 postpaid by mail. Every reader of the BLADE should secure a copy while they can. See description on eighth page of this issue.

THE COMING RELIGION.

A minister in New York, the Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD, recently preached a sermon in which he declared that skepticism left all of the fundamental truths of Christianity untouched, and that the spread of infidelity was due more to the preaching of dead dogmas than of the living CHRIST.

His view is undoubtedly the correct one. The day is past when the majority of people care for any arguments or disputation about election, predestination, total depravity, etc. These have been dismissed as matters that are of little moment beside that of knowing how to live a good, true life. Beside some great question of right or wrong which is shaking one's being to the very center, when some poor human soul is passion rocked until the struggle to resist temptation is almost more than he can bear, of what concern is it whether the doctrine of the Trinity be true or not? In his agony he does not stop to consider that the GOD upon whom he calls for help may or may not be three in one.

These things are of absolutely no importance to the great struggling mass of humanity. Theologians may spend their time disputing about them among themselves, but when they come to teach the people doctrine should be left in the background. It is not the bread for which mankind are crying. They want to know how best to solve the great problem of life, how they shall best discharge their duties towards each other and to themselves, in what way they can make the most of what they have been given. A sermon that teaches charity in its broadest sense, that incites to industry and self dependence, that inculates justice and unselfishness, that rouses moral courage and resistance to wrong, is worth infinitely more to mankind, be the preacher Christian or Infidel, Catholic or Protestant, than the most eloquent defense of Bible truth or religious dogma.

People wonder why so many ministers are leaving their denominational fold and drawing so many after them. It is simply because the thought of the age has passed the time when doctrines were the important thing. Their vitality has gone, and men who think for themselves will not be tied to a corpse. The people are fast coming to the point where they will have none of it, and those who answer to the demand for more nutritious spiritual food are the ministers who will do the most good. Undoubtedly there are those who seek notoriety by heterodox utterances, but their lack of sincerity is soon understood and rated accordingly.

Let orthodox ministers read carefully the signs of the times and govern themselves accordingly. A reformed and broadened Christianity will then be the religion of man, and there will be no danger, as is feared, of universal doubt and atheism.

INGERSOLL'S ELOQUENCE.

JOHN MILLS, who was for years Private Secretary to Rep. MURCH, of Maine, and also distinguished himself as a labor agitator, died in Washington last Sunday of pneumonia. He was a Free Thinker in religion, and by request Col. INGERSOLL delivered the funeral oration. This is the address:

"Again we are face to face with the great mystery that shrouds this world. We question, but there is no reply. Out on the wide waste of seas there drifts no spar. Over the desert of death the sphinx gazes forever, but never speaks. In the very May of life another heart has ceased to beat. Night has fallen upon noon, but he lived, he loved, and was loved. Wife and children pressed their kisses to his lips. This is enough. The longest life contains no more. This fills the vase of joy. He who lies here clothed with the perfect peace of death, was a kind and loving husband, and a good father, a generous neighbor, an honest man; and these words build a monument of glory above the humblest grave. He was always a child, sincere and frank; as full of hope as Spring. He divided all time in to day and to-morrow. To-morrow was without a cloud, and of to-morrow he borrowed sunshine for to-day. He was my friend. He will remain so. That the living often become estranged from the dead is true. He was not a Christian. In the Eden of his hope there did not crawl and coil the serpent of eternal pain. In many languages he sought the thoughts of men and for himself he solved the problems of the world. He accepted the philosophy of Auguste Comte. Humanity was his god, the human race the Supreme Being. In that Supreme Being he rested. He believed that we are indebted for what we enjoy to the labor, self-denial, the heroism, of the human race, and that as we have plucked the fruit of what others planted, we, in thankfulness, should plant for others yet to be. With him immortality was the eternal consequences of his own good acts. He believed that every good thought, every disinterested deed hastens the harvest of universal good. This is a religion that enriches poverty; that enables us to bear the sorrows of the saddest life; that peoples even solitude with the happy millions yet to be; a religion born not of selfishness and fear, but of love and hope that gladly bears the burdens of the unborn.

"In the presence of death how beliefs and dogmas wither and decay; how loving words and deeds burst and blossom. Pluck from the tree of any life these flowers and there remain but the barren thorns of bigotry and creed. All wish for happiness beyond this life. All hope to meet again the loved and lost. In every heart grows this sacred flower of eternal hope. Immortality is a word that hope through all the ages has been whispering to love. The miracle of thought we cannot understand. The mystery of death and hope we cannot comprehend. This chaos to the world has never been explained. The golden bridge of life from gloom emerges, and our shadow rests. Beyond this we do not know. Fate is speechless, destiny is dumb, and the secret of the future has never yet been told. We love; we wait; we hope. The more we love, the more we fear; upon the tenderest heart the deepest shadows fall. All paths, whether filled with thorns or flowers, end here. Here success and failure are the same. The rag of wretchedness and the purple robe of power lose difference and distinction in this democracy of death; character alone survives, goodness alone survives; love alone is immortal. But to these comes a time when the favored lips of life long for the cool, delicious kiss of death. Tired of the dust and glare of the day, they hear with joy the rustling garments of the night. What can we say of death? What can we say of the dead? Where they have gone reason cannot go, and from thence revelation has not come; but let us believe that over the cradle Nature bends and smiles, and, lovingly above the dead, in benediction holds her outstretched hands.

SITTING BULL has joined church and gone to farming. It is quite lucky that he made joining church the preliminary to entering upon agricultural pursuits. It may enable him to fight successfully the temptation to ballast a five-pound dressed turkey with a four pound stone, and mix nigger-heads with his baled hay.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has not much to show for its Winter's work. In 100 days it only passed 12 bills, five of which were vetoed. But, after all, the amount of available work is probably as equal that of Legislatures generally, if the seven bills which staid are really good measures.

THE arrest of 2,000 persons in Moscow on suspicion of plotting against the life of the Czar is a lively beginning of the war-like preparations for the coronation in May.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WHAT "PROTECTION COSTS THE COUNTRY."

Prof. W. G. SUMNER, of Yale, who is perhaps as unblushing a sophist as ever perverted facts and figures to the support of false teachings, is writing a series of articles for the Free Trade journals of the East, in which he makes a pretentious showing of "the cost of protection to the country." He makes this computation in a way that must excite the laughter and ridicule of even those whose cause he is championing, for he assumes that the cost of all articles are higher than they otherwise would be by just the amount of the duty that is paid on the same goods when imported from abroad. By this amount he makes the total amount each year paid on account of Protection about $1,400,000,000.

This is fully as sensible as the lament of the man that had lost $20,000 one Fall, by reason of not having hogs to eat up the mast that was so plentiful.

According to Prof. SUMNER'S idea—if it is not doing a wrong to the word to apply the term "idea" to such incoherent reasoning—if the duty on pig iron is $7 a ton then every ton of pig iron produced at home or brought in from Europe costs the buyer and consumer just $7 more than it would if there were no Tariff. Every yard of cotton cloth costs the buyer 5½ cents more than it would under Free Trade, and steel rails would be $27 a ton cheaper if they were permitted to come into the Port of New York as free as they are exchanged between the States.

It is easy to show what wretched stuff this is. For instance, the duty on cottons is 5½ cents a yard for those worth less than 20 cents a yard, then, according to SUMNER, none of the domestic calicos and muslins will, by any possibility, be sold for less than the cost of production and the duty added together—say from 9½ to 10½ cents for the cheapest grades. Now, the truth is, as everybody knows, these goods have been selling for the last decade or more, at less than the duty even. The staple domestics have been offered in all our stores at from 4 to 10 cents a yard ever since prices began to approach a specie basis. Many millions of yards have been sold at 5 cents, or a half cent less than the duty, to say nothing of the cost of production.

What is true of cotton goods is equally true of all other lines of manufacture that are heavily protected. In each instance it has been found that the encouragement given home manufactures has developed them to such an extent that their competition with each other has reduced the cost of goods to consumers in many instances below the actual selling price in Europe. This was the case a few years ago with nails, steel and iron rails, and the commoner forms of iron and steel manufactures, of which millions of tons were sold at about or even below European prices.

There is hardly an instance in which the full amount of the duty is added to the selling price of any article that receives protection, and so Prof. SUMNER'S estimates are worth about the same estimate as the way in which it is said they used to take the census of Chicago. This was by stationing a man at the principal street corner in the City who counted the people who passed for an hour during the busiest part of the day. This was multiplied by 24 for the number of hours of the day, and that in turn by the number of street corners in the City, and the whole published as an accurate census of the population of the City.

There is one more grievous blunder in Prof. SUMNER'S method, and that is the omission of the revenue feature of the Tariff. The customs pay the Government nearly $200,000,000 a year, which otherwise would have to be raised by direct taxation. This is an average of $4 per head per year for every man, woman and child in the country, or nearly $20 for each family. If the Tariff is to be charged up with the difference in price of every article that is seemingly made dearer by it, it should certainly have as an offset to its credit the great burden of taxation which it lifts from the shoulders of the people at large, and places upon the business and superfluities of the rich.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

For some time after the war, it seemed as if the Southern States were at a complete standstill or going backward in all of their industries. More recently, however, there has been much said in regard to the revival of their manufactures, particularly those of cotton. A greater impetus was given to them by the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta last year, where was exhibited everything connected with the growth and manufacture of this product, from the old-time simple implements to the very latest improvements. The old lady who came down from the mountains with her hand-loom worked away within sight of wonderful machinery used for the same purpose to-day.

It seems that it is not only in manufactures that these States are improving. Since they have abandoned the "dead issues," and given up violent persecution of the negro there has been a great stride forward in agriculture. South Carolina, for instance, shows by her official statistics that within three years the yield of wheat has tripled, oats have increased in about the same proportion, while the cotton yield has not fallen off in any degree, but is one-fourth greater in 1882 than in 1879. It is said that other agricultural products have increased wonderfully, showing that the labor has not been withdrawn from them to be placed upon those three articles.

There is no reason for thinking South Carolina exceptionally prosperous or enterprising. Other Southern States can probably make an equally good showing, altho perhaps not in exactly the same direction. And some of them, we are confident, are even farther advanced upon a prosperous road, having recovered entirely from all effects of the war, and being thoroly awake to all which it is possible to accomplish with the improvements in every direction now taking place.

The breaking up of the immense plantations belonging to one man into small farms is one key to the rapid progress in agriculture. It is impossible for a person to cultivate by hired hands a great tract of land and do it intelligently and thoroly. The habit South has been to put it all into the one crop of cotton, leaving many small portions that might be used profitably for something else.

Taken altogether the prospect for the future of the South is much brighter than it has ever been before, even in the palmy old days before the war.

DO US THE FAVOR.

We want to send out thousands of specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE, during April. We want names of those not now taking the BLADE. We wish any or all of our subscribers would do us the favor to send us a postal with the address of just five of their neighbors who do not take the BLADE. It will take but two minutes' time and we would appreciate the favor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

Sen. JOHN A. LOGAN has an article in the current number of the *North American Review* upon "National Aid to Public Schools," in which he takes strong ground against the proposition brought forward in Congress to appropriate some 10 or 15 millions of dollars to forward education in the several States, this to be distributed only to those showing the largest percentage of illiteracy.

He believes that the general Government should assist in advaneing education, but the distribution of any funds appropriated for this purpose should be in a just and equitable manner, which he did not think would be the case if carried out according to the above proposition. His argument is as follows: The States where illiteracy is the greatest are all Southern States and all those which had a large number of slaves set free by the emancipation proclamation. The latter prohibited from obtaining even the rudiments of an education. This illiteracy then, which is so complained of is the result of the deliberate policy of the past, and the question is, in view of this, whether such a distribution as that proposed would not be unjust to the other States.

According to the Census Bulletin, however, the startling degree of illiteracy in those States is not by any means due wholly "to the presence of a colored population," but to an unwillingness on the part of the people to tax themselves as others do to maintain public schools. The percentage of whites who are unable to read and write is startling. It is widely in contrast to the States in the North. So, too, is the sum expended for schools, for while some of the latter give nearly $15 per capita for education, none of the Southern States rise much over $5, and in fact but one reaches that. He concludes his argument as follows, and he will find many to agree with him:

Now if the General Government should undertake to do anything in aid of common school education that will be adequate to the wants of our people, it should be done with a liberal hand and in a manner that will show manifest justice to all sections. While 10 or 15 millions may, and undoubtedly will, do much good if granted to one section on the conditions already named, those who are imposing heavy burdens upon themselves in other sections to educate their children will have just grounds for complaint of unfairness. While Illinois taxes her people over four-fifths of 1 per cent. of the assessed value of her property, Iowa over 1 per cent., and Ohio two-fifths of one per cent. for school purposes, in addition to the revenue raised from other sources, Georgia taxes her people but one-fifth of one per cent., North Carolina but one-fifth of one per cent., and Alabama and Georgia the same for this purpose.

This difference cannot be charged to inability, for there is no reason why Georgia, North Carolina and other States may not tax their people to the same extent as Illinois, Iowa or Ohio to educate their children. Instead, therefore, of charging this difference to inability, we are compelled to attribute it to neglect or want of appreciation of the value of education. For the Government now to grant this help to States which have so willfully neglected to provide such means of education as are within their power, would not only be unjust, but would have too much the appearance of rewarding the negligent who are unwilling to help themselves. I believe it will be a wise policy on the part of the General Government to grant aid to the States for their common schools, and to grant it with a liberal hand, but I believe such aid should be distributed to all alike—to those who have striven most to help themselve as well as those who have been negligent. The only way in which this can be fairly and equitably done will, as I believe, be by distributing such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose to the States and Territories in proportion to population. I am as desirous as any one can be to assist those States which are in the background in this respect, for I am fully aware that most of them labor under difficulties which do not apply to their sister States, but I think the Government should be just in distributing its favors.

A distribution in proportion to illiteracy is, as we have seen, unequal and unjust. If made according to the number of children of school age or enrolled, it will then depend upon unreliable statistics and on figures made up by States and Territories, and not on statistics made under Government control. The only entirely satisfactory enumeration is that of population made by the National Census Bureau. This is a sure and satisfactory basis, and a distribution made upon it cannot be complained of as unjust or unequal.

SALVATION ARMY SCHEME.

It is stated that the head of the Salvation Army in England is trying to obtain money by issuing a sort of bond upon which the holder, who has received it in return for so much hard cash, is to get a certain per cent. as interest. It is not stated what security, if any, that he offers. In fact it is probable that those who lend are expected to do so in the faith, believing that those who are working for the advancement of religion will not do anything to jeopard what is put into their hands for safe keeping.

It is needless to say that experience goes to show that faith security is not always worth much. Religious banks are just as likely to fail as any other, and those who lend their money to the Salvation leader may do so to their sorrow. The savings bank at Lawrence, Mass., which has recently gone to pieces, cannot pay more than five per cent. to the unlucky depositors. It owes $657,000 and the assets are four churches with parsonages attached and several parochial schols. This is all unsalable property, for it is 10 chances to one, that there are no religious denominations ready and willing to buy the churches, and they cannot be rented. Possibly the parsonages may be disposed of, and the school houses, but probably at figures far below their cost.

The excitement over the failure of Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, has not yet died out of the memory. The people had the utmost confidence that their money was safe in the hands of their holy father, and doubtless he meant that it should be, but the result was loss and distress to hundreds of poor men and women whose all was swept away in the disaster. And so might be mentioned many others, which were religiously born, lived, and died in the same way, showing that denominational banks are no safer than secular. It is unfortunately true, too, that such failures tend to injure the cause of religion, because the irritation felt at loss, inevitably causes doubt of the motives of those through whom the loss comes whether it is just or unjust, and if they claim to act in the name of religion it is so much worse. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Salvation Army leader will not succeed in his money scheme, though, doubtless, there will be found those who have confidence enough to trust their all to him. One thing is true, that most who belong to the Army have few dollars and dimes for anyone, so that the greater part of the loans would have to come from the outside world, which is likely to call for some semblance of security.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

CANADA is making rapid strides toward independence, in spite of all the "loyal" protestations to the contrary. The matter of "commercial independence" is now receiving much attention from the Dominion papers. The Finance Minister lately said, in an official document, that Canada ought to make her own treaties, "without interference on the part of those who do not understand her wants, and may not be very careful of her wishes." If "commercial independence" is achieved the Dominion will no longer be of any value to England, but the reverse. The only real object in retaining the country is to provide a market for English goods—one that can be controlled against all the world. In this way there has been a direct money repayment to England of the great expense of keeping up her connection with Canada, together with the contingencies of protecting her in case of a war with a foreign power. If now Canada secures a complete commercial independence—and she will probably do so—then England will feel absolved from any obligation to send a single regiment or ship to her defense in the event of a European war—and Canada on the other hand would feel that it would rank injustice to throw a single shell into her ports, or stop one of her ships on the seas in the course of a quarrel in which she had no interest.

BORROWERS in Dakota seem to have a hard time of it. A subscriber brings us a blank note from Flandrau, D. T., that "lays over" anything in the judgment note line that this section has produced:

BANK OF FLANDRAU.
O. D. BROWN, President. C. E. THAYER, Cashier.

$—— FLANDRAU, D. T., ——188

——After date, for value received, I promise to pay the holder of this note——DOLLARS Without relief from appraisement, stay or exemption laws, and in case suit is instituted for its collection, anything and everything in my possession can be levied upon and sold, including the last suit of clothes, the school books, pictures, toys and food of the children, with the coffin or coffins (not including shrouds) any of the family may be buried in; and in case that after every article is sold and there remains anything due on the note, I agree that the services of myself and family shall be sold until the demands of this note are satisfied. And I further agree that in case suit is instituted for its collection, to pay reasonable attorney fees, together with board bills, hack hire, saloon bills, and other miscellaneous expenses for himself and near relatives while suit is pending. And I further agree to live on corn bread and sorghum molasses until the demands of this note are satisfied, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. from date, payable annually.

THE most rabid Free Trade Democrat can not help understanding the benefits that accrue to the country by reason of Protection. In their moments of frankness they admit it to the fullest extent claimed by the Protectionists. Gen. DICK TAYLOR, a leading Secessionist, a brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS, and who commanded several armies during the Cause, said a little while ago:

"We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we would have conquered you. The first was that we did not substantially destroy the protective features of the tariff in the Winter season of 1857 and 1858, by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale to free trade. As a Democratic measure you could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills and steel and bar iron works of the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories. When the war was ready for you you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have armed and equipped and put in the field a large army, or built a navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery and workmen, and you would have been without money and credit. Our second mistake was in withdrawing our Senators and Representatives from your Congress. * * * How the h—ll we blundered in these two respects I cannot understand, except upon the hypothesis of an overruling Providence."

THE Panama Canal is going on rapidly. About 6,000 men are employed, principally Jamaica negros and native Indians. An American, Mr. ALFRED MILLET, has a contract for the removing of 3,000,000 cubic meters of soil. His place is called the "American Camp," from the fact that nearly all his machinery is from the United States. He is watched jealously by the Frenchmen, who do not like to have the superiority of his tools so clearly shown as it is. The work is far less unhealthy than is generally supposed, there being but 150 patients in the Company's hospital at Panama and 35 at Colon, few of whom have fever, most suffering from other diseases and injuries. When it is considered that there are 6,000 workmen, any of whom is sent to the hospital for even a slight illness, the number of sick is surprisingly small. The water obtained on the Isthmus is so bad that the Company import hundreds of thousands of bottles of spring-water, which it sells very cheaply to the men.

IT IS becoming more dangerous every day to trifle with girls under pretext of marriage. About two years ago DENNIS CRONIN, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., made a young girl believe that they were properly married, and produced a forged certificate from a Justice of the Peace to that effect. After a child had been born he deserted the girl, telling her that the certificate was a forgery, and that she was not his wife. The Courts, however, hold that his treatment of her as a wife, and his assertion before witnesses that she was his wife, constitute a valid marriage, and he has been sent to jail in default of his being able to furnish securities that he would pay the costs of the suit and support his wife.

MRS. GOUGAR'S victory over the hoodlums that have attacked her with such bitter indecency, will be welcomed everywhere where men and women honor a woman who bravely stands up for honor, against a horde of ravening slanderers and maligners. Mrs. GOUGAR has made as gallant a fight as ever a woman did, and her victory is complete and decisive.

THE Hartford *Post* sings sweetly:

On the shores of the Tapapakalaga,
On the banks of the Kissimmee,
A fisherman bold,
For the bass of the Tapapakalaga
And the eels of the Kissimmee,
Will surely be toiled.

There is rest on the Tapapakalaga,
There is balm on the Kissimmee.
Politicians bold
Never heard of the Tapapakalaga,
Never dreamed of the Kissimmee.
They re left in the cold.

A TROY correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that some ladies of very good position secretly pursue the collar-making business in Troy, Why? Papa's stock speculations have of late have been the reverse of successful, but he hopes to retrieve. Meantime every expedient is resorted to to keep up appearances.

THE pleasant comments on Judge GRESHAM'S appointment to the Cabinet continue.

FIVE BOOKS FOR $2.

We are still sending five cloth bound novels for $2. So cheap are these books that those ordering once are sure to order again. Send 50 cents for a single volumne. Baron Munchausen, 50 cents.

CURRENT EVENTS.

There is a cave in Montana in which is piled an immense number of bones and skulls of bison, buffalo, deer, bear and smaller animals. These bones are carefully piled along the sides of the cave, and number thousands. It is supposed they were placed there by Indians. The cave is not over 30 miles from the line of the Utah & Northern Railroad, and is near the southern boundary of Montana.——Oberlin College, well known as the college which bore the brunt in the anti-slavery struggle, and the first to open the way for the higher education of women, will celebrate its 50th anniversary on the Fourth of July next.——It is proposed to celebrate Iowa's semi-centennial on the 13th of June next. The Terriory of Iowa was originally organized June 13, 1830. It became a State in December, 1

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

More Robbery of the People—Ungentle Spring—Good Old Peter Cooper—Almost Forgotten Poems—Hounding the President—Our New Excise Law—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the Blade.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1883.

Our City has been very quiet for the week, only one event having made a sensation. That is the defalcation in the Comptroller's office, where a fabulous amount has been stolen from the treasury through the double payment of interest and coupons on bonds for the City debt. The wonder is that the theft was not longer continued and larger. There are bonds of the City for all manner of purposes in the hands of the people to the extent of nearly $120,000,000, and the interest paid amounts to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 a year. We have a Commission of Accounts, consisting of three experts, who are supposed to know all about the management of City funds and the keeping of books. But this fraud has gone on for years without their knowledge. What the upshot may be no one can tell, but it looks very much like a link of the old Tweed ring, and Watson was in command.

Within the next two week's our City's interests are in the hands of the Legislature at Albany. There are three or four big jobs on their way, and some of them will probably go through. The most important, in a money aspect, is the building of a new croton aqueduct, estimated at $13,000,000. It will cost $75,000,000, and will be a regular gold mine for the Democratic party for 10 years.

GENTLE SPRING.

It is no more than fair to say that the weather of the past few days would have made old Thompson dumb. Spring, indeed! It may have been Spring enough for Greenland; but this is New York. The almanac is all wrong; March has not marched out. The old nuisance is here, with his rain, winds, and his bleak skies, and his teeth-chattering chills. The pawnbroker waits in vain for the overcoats, the dealer in Spring suits is down on his luck; the ladies have laid away their Easter bonnets in deference to the northeaster; Old Boreas thinks his name is Wiggins, and plays his Winter dirge with all the energy of a beginner on the French horn. "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love; but in such a Spring as this it can't be done, you know, by Jove!" Oh, gentle Spring, when will you really come, and end our March of misery?

PETER COOPER.

It is something in this great whirling, roaring City to see and hear that there are people who for so much as an entire fortnight remember and speak respectfully of Peter Cooper. He outlasts the traditional nine days' wonder. I knew the pleasant old gentleman intimately for years, and the more I knew of him the more I loved him. Mr. Cooper was always looking forward; he was in his brain ahead of his time. His construction of the first American-built locomotive was an evidence; his cheerful embracement of the ocean telegraph was another. But there is one little instance of foresight that even more strongly shows how he was always looking ahead that is little known. We all know that the use of elevators for carrying persons up and down tall buildings is of very modern invention. And how strange. For hundreds of years the merchants of all countries had been lifting grain and goods by rough but real elevators, and yet for all those years never dreamed, as they toiled manfully up the long stairways, that men might be carried as well as potatos. This idea, however, did not escape Peter Cooper. When he put up his grand monument, the Cooper Union, years and years before the passenger elevator was thought of, he had in that building a well-way or shaft through which years afterward the elevator was actually started.

Like other philanthropic men who are supposed to have money, Mr. Cooper was bored with all manner of applications for charity, which is too often only another name for swindle; he was careful, but where a deserving case was brought to his notice he was generous, though the world never knew and never will know how many thousands of dollars he gave away. I hope, though he positively refused the compliment in his lifetime, that his statue will be put up in the little triangle below the Union.

DIMLY REMEMBERED POEMS.

Can any of the BLADE'S 500,000 readers furnish a complete copy of a poem beginning:

"High upon the walls of night
Hangs the belt of proud Orion,
And the wind is moaning light,
Like the growl of slumbering lion;
There's a sadness in the air,
O'er the wintry landscape lying;
Men look round with fearful air,
For the poor old year is dying."

And who was the author? Or the same as to a poem commencing:

"Child of Eden, born in light,
Where Creation's wandering fires
Jeweled first the snow of night,
And the angels swept their lyres;
Seraphs then by thee unheeded
Rent before the august throne,
And in ecstacy beheld
Thy bright effulgence alone,
Glowing, burning, flashing down
From Jehovah's awful crown."

When I see how the newspapers of today "sling rot," as they say in the editorial rooms, I recall these and many other memories of early days with a satisfaction marred only by the fact that I cannot remember them in their completeness.

And while on the subject let me recall one poem which I do remember, I think literally, though I have not seen it in print for perhaps 30 years. Several persons have put their name to it, but its author remains unknown. Its usual title is "Youth and Age," and it reads as follows:

"I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as free and warm,
As full of silly thoughts as mine;
That each has had his dream of joy,
Has had his castle built in air,
Conversing upon the blushing boy
First thrilled at lovely woman's grace.

That each could tell his tale of youth,
And think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes, they could tell of tender keys
At midnight penned in chaste shades,
Of days more bright than modern days,
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek,
Of kiss, each whisper far too dear
For modern lips to hear or speak.
Of passions, too, untimely crossed,
Affections slighted or destroyed;
Of kindred spirits earthly lost,
And buds that blossomed but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic step and noble brow,
And forms that all have passed away,
Or withered as the forms are now.
And is it thus? Is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so dear to sight,
Hereafter come to only this?
Then what are life's best visions worth
If we at length must lose them thus;
If all we value most on earth
So soon shall fade away from us!"

COURT NEWS.

There is considerable quiet sarcasm afloat about the manner in which the newspapers chronicle the movements of the President on his fishing trip in the Florida lagoons. It was hoped that plain, democratic "Chet. Arthur" might take a holiday in reasonable quiet, but "the hounds of Winter were on his traces," the demon reporter packed his skeleton gripsack and followed him as the shadow follows the sun. The result has been disastrous to Chester's peace, and he has consequently abbreviated his journey and turned his face homeward.

A NEW EXCISE LAW.

The rum interest has at last completely triumphed in this city and Brooklyn. It has become too powerful for further conflict, and people who believe in order and decency are out in the cold. There are from 12,000 to 13,000 liquor saloons in the two cities, and the political influence of one rum shop far exceeds that of the heaviest dry goods dealer in the city. Six or seven rum sellers were sent to the Legislature last November, and fully one-half of the Board of Aldermen are in the same business. The new license law is a fraud; it ought to be called "An act for the unrestricted sale of liquor." It does away wite the "hotel" feature; it permits a man to change the location of his business without paying another license, and so in effect extends one license over half a dozen saloons; it prohibits arrests without warrant, and, in short, grants immunity to all who choose to go into the business.

HERE AND THERE.

Flower planting has begun in the Central Park, but the plants are unmistakably out in the cold.

The base ball fiends are taking the field. They have come a step nearer to the prize ring, and their favorite phrase is "knock him out."

All seaside business is delayed by the unseasonably cold weather.

The man who knows what is what, and who would "go West" with rapidity and comfort, and escape the outrageous fare on the Hudson River Railroad, wends his way to the Troy boat, at the foot of Christopher street. He gets a good supper and a good night's rest at a reasonable rate, and goes on his way refreshed instead of fagged out.

Mayor Edson sticks to his absurd charter amendments, and will listen to no modification. Consequence—no amendments will be adopted. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Capital—Sen. Sherman on Ohio Politics—Miss Clara Burton—Postmaster General Gresham—The Dynamite Scare—Cotton and Oil—Bosses in the Democratic Party in Maryland—Army of the Potomac—Mr. Crowley and the President—The Season.

Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1883.

On returning to Washington its quiet, in comparison with the great, thundering metropolis, is something remarkable. With Congress not in session, the President away, and politics asleep, Washington is little more than a country town; and but for an occasional robbery, a Government defalcation and the Star Route trials, the country would forget that it had a capital.

In political affairs about the only ripple that has disturbed the surface of society has come from interviews with hopeful Ohio Republicans. Ohio has been much in evidence with National affairs of late years that her political position is regarded with peculiar interest; and if her politicians can be brought to have the old faith it will do much to strengthen the confidence of party leaders in other States. Sen. Sherman, who is here, has, therefore, been an object of great interest to newspaper men, and has been interviewed and re-interviewed, till he is pumped as dry as a boiler without his bitters. He is not a candidate for the Governorship, however, and does not indicate who will be the man; but he believes that there is a fair fighting chance for whoever will be nominated. He says that there will be no side issues to distract the canvass; that the Temperance question is out of the way, and that there is no reason why many who went after strange gods last Fall should not return to their allegiance. He thinks that the indications point to the nomination of Geddes by the Democrats and that he will have some elements of strength and some countervailing elements of weakness. His strong point is understood to be his connection with the Methodist Church. The Methodists of Ohio are prone to be clannish, and his friends calculate on his having the support of some Republican Methodists. But he is a new man, a strong partisan and likely to loose as well as gain from his Methodist connections. Mr. Sherman says that the Republicans will make a strong ticket and that the result of the elections do not, in his opinion, give any indication that the State is committed to the Democratic party.

In the absence of political topics, the newspapers are paying unusual attention to anniversaries. Washington Irving was born on the 3d of April, 1783, and his hundredth anniversary gives occasion to review his genius and skill in letters, and the great service which his literary fame brought to his country. One important point in the history of his life is that he was not a college graduate and attained to his high eminence as a writer without those helps which are generally regarded as absolutely essential. He was appointed Minister to Spain in 1842, and died at his residence on the Hudson in 1859. Martin Luther was born on the 10th of November, 1483, and the 400 years that have elapsed since that time have been so full of important matter that above the remarkable reformation which he inaugurated as to make the anniversary of his birth an occasion of very great interest to the world, and an effort is in progress to erect to his memory a statue in front of one of the Lutheran Churches in this city. It is to be inaugurated on the 10th of November.

Gov. Butler's appointments are as sensational as ever, but how he manages to have Miss Clara Barton a resident of Wooster, Massachusetts, is what no fellow can find out. She has a house in this City, and intended, at one time, to make this her home. But she concluded to return to her old home in Livingston County, N. Y., where she has long kept house. But she is eminently qualified for superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Sherborn and her appointment shows that Gov. Butler's movement in prison reform is no sham. Miss Barton is President of the Societies of the Red Cross, and her career in our war and in the war between Germany and France was so extraordinary and so truly philanthropic as to fix the attention of the civilized world. Gov. Butler is well acquainted with her extraordinary history, for she was with his army in the South and he has always regarded her services to the Nation as very great.

The new Postmaster General (General Gresham) has made his appearance in Washington, taken the oath of office and entered on his duties so quietly as to give the public a good impression of his qualities and characteristics. The Indiana Republican Association were preparing a grand oration for him, but he put his foot on all such proceedings and assumed the duties of his important position without any "fuss or feathers."

The dynamite scare started in England, appears to be making it way over this civilized world. It takes only a burglar alarm or the explosion of a box of matches to set afloat the most marvellous stories. Minister West has been obliged to explain to the public that a little accident at the home of the British Legation was not dynamite or any thing that seriously threatened the life of the British Nation. But none the less is there a sharp look out kept for every thing looking like explosive.

Do you notice that cotton seed, which, before the war, was thrown out to waste, has lately become an article of value, the oil from it being largely exported and also extensively used at home. It is said that the Italians mix it with olive oil and send it back to us to be used on our table, and that, for culinary purposes, it is a substitute for lard. The machinery for pressing out the oil is increasing in all parts of the South, and the oil is sold annually to the amount of some $10,000,000. The South could never learn its resources as long as slavery lasted, but now that the "peculiar institution" is blotted out it begins to feel the spring of enterprise.

The craze for civil service reform has split the Republican party in nearly all the Northern States, and given the opposition the opportunity which they have been wanting ever since the war. But as a general rule they have not troubled the Democrats. In Maryland, however, the Democrats seem to be struck with the same blight. There is a very earnest and determined faction that is down on the machine, and determined to kill off all the old bosses. The regulars appear to be utterly amazed at the rebellion, and evidently don't believe there is going to be much of a show. But it is current here that the party in Maryland is in a bad way, and there is no telling what may happen. In some quarters there is an attempt to check the emute by holding up Mahone as a sort of scare crow; but the rebels do not scare worth a cent, and it looks as if there would be a chance for the Republicans.

The Army of the Potomac which took its name from the river that sweeps by Washington, has held its reunions anywhere but on the classic grounds where its tents were pitched and its battles fought. But it is pleasant to note that this year the meeting is to be held at the capitol.

Mr. Crowley, of New York, who has been acting for the Government in the South Carolina election cases, has withdrawn and his withdrawal has given rise to a good deal of gossip touching his relations with the President. It has been said that there was an open rupture and that Mr. Crowley left in a very indignant mood. But Mr. Crowley himself says that he withdrew because one of his partners was ill and very important matters were suffering for want of attention. He declares that his relations with the President were never more agreeable than now, that their friendship dated back to 1861 and had never been interrupted. The man who takes Mr. Crowley's place is ex-Rep. Butterworth, of Ohio, who is now here for conference with the Government. He too, has been interviewed about the prospects of the party in Ohio, and as he is one of the men oftenest named for gubernatorial honors, and hopes to be nominated, his opinions should have some weight. He is even more sanguine of a Republican victory than Sen. Sherman, and thinks with him that the side issues are mostly disposed of.

The season in Washington, as compared with last year is backward. Until this week we have had no signs of Spring; but since Monday the grass has turned green and the buds on pear and peach trees are just ready to burst into bloom. Last year they were in bloom on the 5th or 6th of this month and caught a hard freeze on the 9th. All sorts of fruit trees promise to bloom unusually full and the time for hard freezing would seem to be past. BUCKEYE.

Kansas and Illinois.

To the Editor of the Blade:

In looking over the BLADE this afternoon I found a letter written by a person living at Athens, Ill., who signs his name "Kansas." This man says we have no farming land except in the bottoms. The uplands are the best farming lands in Kansas. We have pure air and pure water, and seldom hear a frog sing.

We have plenty of rain and plenty of fruit of all kinds.

I live in the high prairie, in sight of seven schoolhouses and eight towns, with about three churches in each.

ALICE MCNARY.

Kanzekuk, Atchison Co., Kan., Mar. 11.

NEW MEXICO.

The Wonders of the Land of the Apaches and Pueblos.

To the Editor of the Blade:

SANTA FE, New Mex., April 2, 1883.

Pursuant to arrangements with you, I renew my correspondence that will compass parts of my travels, explorations, observations and experiences in New Mexico and Arizona. There is not an old Town or City in New Mexico that I have not visited, as well as its rivers, mountains, cliff-dwellings, its inscription-rocks, its ruins of Cities that are from two to 13 miles in length; its Pueblos, inhabited by Indians, descendants of the pre-historic races, and which have laid aside the nomadic customs of the wild and barbaric races; its mineral zones, which in my judgment have no superior on this or any other continent. Such of these as have now become familiar by years of travel and close examination I propose to describe in a series of communications.

Of the many places I explored I have yet to learn of a correspondent who would risk his life to obtain the information. As an illustration and not to boast, the penalty of penetrating too far from camp and companions, was, on one occasion, to be cut off and chased by Indians, having to ride two days and nights without rest or sleep.

So many correspondents, within the past year have traveled this country, whom I met during the months of August and September, representing the Chicago *Times*, *Tribune*, *Inter-Ocean*, Cleveland *Herald* and *Leader*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, *Commercial*, (now *Commercial-Gazette*), *Enquirer*, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington press, that called on me for information, it may be some of the matters of which I may write may have the appearance of plagiaristic matter, when, in fact I have not the name of possessing copies of their correspondence. With these explanations I begin:

About the first questions that are usually asked me are: "What can you tell me of your people, climate, antiquity and productions?" I answered one Chicago correspondent by handing him the first copy I had received from the press of the matter I had supplied for a book of some 500 pages. He kindly thanked me, borrowed it for a few hours, and four days after I received the book by mail, no explanations. I afterwards saw a three-column article taken from my work. No credit. This country, which on the earlier maps was laid down as a barren desert, has been occupied by human beings for a period equally as long as that of the Mongolian, if it is not in fact the first in point of time from which emigration went, instead of coming to it. My attention was directed to this subject, during the time I was President of the Archæological Society of Ohio, by the late Dr. Klippart when he showed me the paintings he was having made of such as in his judgment constituted types of pre-historic races, and said to me "that he would not be surprised that if when archæologists had completed their work, the result would be a complete change in the present theory of the sources from which came the pre-historic man, and also as to who he was." This thought was by the intense interest evinced by Dr. Klippart, so impressed upon my mind I determined if possible to pursue the inquiry, and have sought every available opportunity for penetrating the vastness of the mountains and other localities, the homes of the pre-historic races, all along the Rocky Mountains, from the British Columbia line down into Old Mexico, and have not yet completed. I am the more determined to pursue this inquiry in consequence of Dr. Klippart's death, and only hope that his valuable papers may fall into such hands as may be able to complete his works, that would prove an acquisition to science on this important work.

All writers of history, so far as I have been able to read, concede these facts, that the pre-historic races, Toltecs, preceded the Aztecs, and the latter were the predecessors of the North American Indians; but as to whom proceeded the Toltecs, no historian, I believe, has dared to express an opinion, and why? Simply from the fact that they have not dared to take their life in their hand and explore the fields that are public of facts, for the prints, relics and other evidences that tend to throw light upon this subject.

As near as I can estimate the time it has taken to crumble the walls of the Cities, buildings, and the carved inscription rocks, this country had its people before the coming of Christ upon earth.

One of the most important of my discoveries is a burial ground on a mountain summit at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and over 2,000 feet perpendicular above a river that meanders at the base of the walls, along which a road passes near a perpendicular corresponding wall on the opposite side. When I rode one Sabbath afternoon through this opening of the mountain, the beautiful running stream, the severance of the symetric rocks, the perpendicularity of the walls, at the summit of which I thought I saw the hand of man in the form of a cap wall, caused me to halt, and while my horse was grazing I brought my field glasses into requisition, and discovered I was correct; that the summit had a hand-laid wall of many courses of stone. While my horse took comfort, I sought to find a place to climb the mountain to examine the walls. After walking fully an hour I came to a fissure, which I entered and soon discovered I was on the right road to the summit, every now and then finding where rocks had been broken out of the way. At last I came to what was a path worn, by travel, in the solid rocks, that gives some idea or conjecture of the antiquity of the place I was about to visit. At last, legweary, I reached the first wall that was laid up—one place that seemed to be in full height was five feet four inches. This outer wall inclosed about 10 acres. Within this were four successive walls, varying in distances from 50 to 100 feet apart, the height of which could not be told, owing to the fact that they had all partly toppled over, but each was constructed as a breast-wall for defense, as if driven in a desperate conflict to a last retreat. The central or last enclosing as I approached it, the westerly wall was the one which I had first discovered while on horseback. After sketching the whole, I began to investigate, and discovered several tombs or sepulchers that had been cut in the solid rock, one of which I explored by breaking a hole at one corner where a fracture appeared, and on succeeding in getting a hole large enough for my body, I entered it, and made valuable discoveries, taking therefrom a mal-pie rock hammer, ornaments, a few bones of the reindeer, a textile fabric too decayed to determine its composition. I explored for human remains by scientific tests applied to the dust within the tomb. I uncovered several human teeth in the mound, but when the air came in contact with them they crumbled to powder—a terrible disappointment. It must have taken thousands of years to produced such a result.

At another point in these mountains, 300 miles farther north, I obtained from a cave the petrified foot of a cave bear, with other things. This foot is deprived of hair, but otherwise it is uninjured, the ligaments, toes, cords and cuticle being injected with carbonate of lime.

It is a well understood scientific fact that the reindeer, cave bear and pre-historic man were cotemporaneous. When my further explorations of the Summer to obtain additional information on the subject as to who preceded the Toltecs are completed, I shall write a distinctive article on the subject, which will evoke much criticism from the scientific press, but they cannot change the facts. I will say now that the opinion I once had, that the first immigration to this continent was by way of Behring Straits, is changed. I now am of the opinion that its first inhabitants came from the South, went North and then returned. Of and on this subject more hereafter. This beginning is long enough for my first letter. W. B. SLOAN.

More of Kansas.

To the Editor of the Blade:

In a recent issue of the BLADE (March 15) I noticed a writer, "Kansas," has a malicious letter, pitching into this State. It gives people, who may have a notion to come here, a wrong and false impression. That is, if they chance to read and believe him, which I don't think any sane man could. He says we have "comparatively no rain in this State," and "no farming lands, except on the river bottoms, and that sells as high as land in Central Illinois. People can move anywhere but to Kansas. But don't go there to farm, for the sake of your family and pocket. Bitter curses you will heap upon yourselves if you don't that foolish act." And having been to Kansas he knows what he writes is true. Great Scott! what a whopper! He has been in Kansas! If he ever did come to this country he tried to deadhead through, was kicked off at some way station, and concluded it was time for him to go "back to wife's-folks," but they soured on him, and now he is compelled to grunt around for a living. If the gentleman should want my address, he will find me at Ward, Wilson County, Kansas.

FARMER.

Virginia.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Will some of the many readers of the BLADE, who reside in Virginia, give a brief description of the merits of the State, especially of the portion lying along the northern portion of the West Virginia line?

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Driftwood, Pa., April 3.

KANSAS AND ILLINOIS.

Their Respective Merits as Homes for Settlers.

To the Editor of the Blade:

SORGHUM, March 29, 1883.

Having seen a correspondence in the BLADE of March 15, 1883, headed "Kansas and Illinois," the contents of which illustrated the respective merits of the two States as a home for settlers, and of which I will make exceptions. It was dated Athens, Ill., March 5, 1883, and signed "Kansas."

It seems as if the correspondent had considerable experience in the welfare of the noble state of Kansas, as he tries to make readers believe that the people of this State were nearly all starved to death; also that we are cursing the day that we came to Kansas. I am glad that this is not the case.

I am sorry to see that there is so many chronic gumblers, not only here, but elsewhere, that are not satisfied; among whom I am afraid that the Athens correspondent has been a life long member. He stated in his article that where he lives there is plenty of cheap land that is worth 150 per cent. more than the Kansas and Nebraska lands are. This is only his opinion about the two States named. He also says that what he relates about the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and those that are living here and heaping curses and displeasure on their heads, also cursing the day that they arrived in Kansas, to be true.

I am glad that I can say that this is not correct. For my part I can say that I have lived in Kansas more than six years and have to say that I am not sorry that I came here, and that we have no displeasures in the matter. Now if his statement is correct why are so many substantial buildings being built; dwelling houses, school houses, and churches may be seen in every direction, that are finished, and some in process of construction, all within a radius of eight miles square. There are four Methodist churches, also near by there are other denominational churches.

Surely this is no sign of starvation or of displeasure. This surely shows signs of improvement and not that we are punished for the sin of coming to Kansas.

He has given the noble State of Kansas some praise by saying that this is a healthy country and good roads the year round, both are good statements on our side, for which we are thankful.

He also sees fit to warn persons not to come out West to Kansas or Nebraska as he said it was a poor place for a poor man," but that they should stop in the noble part of the State of Illinois which he names in his article. Well, we have no objection to this. We will have to take the other side of the question, and say that any one thinking of coming to Kansas need not fear of heaping curses on our heads or sunstroke on your families. Come along and see for your own benefit, and be convinced in your own minds who is right and who is wrong. We want more live, energetic men and women to come and make their homes amongst us. Such persons will, in a few years, be in comfortable circumstances.

The central part of Kansas is a very beautiful and productive country.

In conclusion, I would say that this is no paradise, or everyone would want to take up their abode with us; then some might be crowded out. G. TAFFY.

HUMBOLDT, ALLEN COUNTY, KAN., March 29, 1883.

With permission of a little space in your valuable paper, I would like to reply to a letter that appeared in the BLADE of March 15, written by a person in Illinois and signed "Kansas." In the first place he says that we have comparatively no rain here. I will say that the rainfall for the last year, in this part of the country, was 40 inches. The average annual rainfall for the Eastern third of Kansas is 37 inches, that of the Western part is much less. And he says that "this is a farming country." We have just as good a farming country as they have in Illinois. He also says that "all the farm lands are on the river bottoms." I have lived on a prairie farm, eight miles from any river, for the last 13 years, and have never failed to raise a good crop except in 1874, when we had a total failure. Last year my corn averaged 50 bushels per acre. The corn on the river bottoms made from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre; wheat and oats from 25 to 35 bushels. We also raised an abundance of apples and peaches and all kinds of small fruits.

Good farms can be bought from $5 to $25 per acre, according to improvements. And a person can do just as much with $500 here as he can in Illinois or any other country. I was born in Illinois and lived a number of years in Eastern Iowa, and I think that Southeastern Kansas is ahead of either.

He also says "I have been in Kansas, and I know what I say is true."

He certainly never lived in Kansas, or at least not lately. Judging from the tone of his letter he may have been one of that class that went back to their wife's folks in 1874.

HANOVER, Kan., March 23.

Writing is not my strong point, but "Kansas" letter from Athens, Illinois, to the BLADE of March 15 makes me ask to leave to answer some few of his extreme dogmatics. I have made my home in Kansas for fourteen years, and have a better knowledge of what I write than flying visitors can have. He says we "have no farming lands, the river bottom being all taken up and selling as high as land in Central Illinois," and advises men with limited means not to come to Kansas. Nevertheless, I would say to such, come, make your home among us, for this is truly the Garden of Eden. "Kansas" must have been one of those who come to Kansas and stay through Summer and when Fall comes pack up, and as we term it, "start back east" in his prairie schooner for wife's folks. Our country has had plenty of just such men, that they do not stay long, for estimates is placed upon all according to their morals and industrious habits. Now, where in the United States is there a place better suited to a workingman than is this country? We have this year raised over one million bushels of corn, and possess one million people; have $300,000,000 taxable property, nearly 7,000 schoolhouses and 10,000 miles of railroad track. Under these circumstances Kansas may well boast. FARMER.

DAKOTA.

A Correspondent Gives His Opinion of the Territory.

To the Editor of the Blade:

For the benefit of the many readers of your paper who may be thinking of coming to Dakota, I will give my experience. I have lived three years on a Dakota prairie. In a letter published in the BLADE of March 15, the writer states that "The quality of the land being uniformly good, one can take a claim or buy a farm when it is covered with snow with as little risk as when covered with golden grain." But under the snow you could not see the stones or sloughs with which the land may be covered. For although no mention is ever made of stones in the letters from this country, there are certainly as many as in other places. The yield of crops is very much exaggerated in fill advertisements of this country. Last year I did not know of a piece of wheat that yielded more than 25 bushels to the acre, nor oats that yielded more than 50; and the year before the yield was much less, on account of dry weather and grasshoppers. The grasshoppers were certainly here, although there were not advertised. Corn cannot be raised, and we have given up melons and squashes in despair, as we have never tasted a good specimen of either here. It is almost impossible to ripen tomatos. Last Fall the frost came in the middle of September. Potatos are a good crop, but for all garden vegetables the land must be well fertilized. Barley does well in favorable seasons. There is no fruit grown here, and a large price must be paid to obtain it. Apples were $5 a barrel last Fall. Dried fruits are very high. Fuel is very dear, and we are obliged to keep a fire constantly from the first of October to the last of May. One man here has paid $270 for two stoves and fuel for this winter. Twice this winter, the mercury has been below 40°, and below 30° a great many times. And this great "wonderland" is not free from "blizzards" either, and during some of the storms we have had, it would have been impossible to go for a doctor, if a person should be sick. The snow soon fills the track, and during a bad storm you cannot see four rods. If we had fences, they would only cause drifts, and the roads would be impassable. There are drifts around our neighbor's houses from 8 to 14 feet deep. The men here wear buffalo or other skin coats, with wool boots and very warm under-clothing, and then it is almost impossible to keep from freezing sometimes. Stock raising is not so profitable here as in warmer climates, as we are obliged to feed eight months in the year, and as grain is the only production, the farmer has no ready money, only as he sells his grain in the fall, and if his money does not hold out from one harvest to another, he will be obliged to go in debt, (as his family cannot starve) and pay 10 to 12 per cent interest, and if obliged to give a mortgage, must pay 16 per cent. The people who advertise this country, and are the only ones that make money.

If any person has questions to ask and will send a stamped envelope I will answer him to the best of my ability.

Box 50, Valley City, Barnes Co., Dak.

Mexico.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Can any reader of the BLADE give me some idea of the advantages of Mexico as a farming country, especially the southern part? KENTUCKIAN.

Louisville, April 4.

THE SOUTH.

The Position of the Colored Element There.

To the Editor of the Blade:

SARDIS, Miss., April 7.

In your issue of March 15 I notice an article tom Nicholas Zink, Spearfish, D. T., advocating the cause of a friend of his for Sergeant-at-Arms of "either House," and saying some pretty hard things against our last Congress, which has just closed such a benefial session.

Now, do not propose to defend Congress against he puerile attack of N. Z., for I think it members capable of self-defense. Nor do care who is the next Sergeant-at-Arms; only I think it very weak in "N. Z." to recommend his friend in the same letter in which he denounces the actions of Congress.)

But "look what a rent the envious Casca made!" He says, "The negro was fondled and nused for his vote in the South, and how lon did it last? Just as long as our soldiers protected them at the polls and no longer." Now "this was the meanest stab of themall." Why could not "N. Z." put for wardhis friend for a position without this ver insinuating and insulting fling at the coloed man of the South? He (N. Z.) ought to move here, he would be a very accestable citizen in these parts if he would promiseto be very pert in his slurs upon the scorsed "nigger." I am disposed to forgive him, for, living as he does, away up in the "land of the free and home of the brave," he does not know that

In the land of the magnolia,
Of the orange and sugar-cane,
Some other blessing must console you,
For freedom is only in name.

Nor truer friend has the Republican party that the colored voter of the South. If it were in his power every Southern State would be Republican. It is true, as "N. Z." says just as long as we were protected by soldiers we were a benefit to the party. But there was such a howl about soldiers at the polls, and sympathetic appeals by Norbern philanthropists, that in an evil hou the troops were withdrawn. And instead of "bayonet rule" we have had "shotgun persuasion." It is preposterous to suppose that all the colored voters would so suddenly ignore and reject the Republican part and embrace the Democratic party. Our present members of Congress from the South make some very pretty remarks in Congress about how nicely we get along down here and how friendly the relation existing between the whites and the blacks of the South. And so the blissful time, that the prophets prayed for but lived without the sight, has come; the lion and lamb now lie down together, but the amb is on the inside of the lion. When thes same gentlemen speak to Southern audiences they sing a song like this: "This is a white man's country, and the negro should be satisfied to live here under the same laws that govern us; and not desire to do that which we will never submit to, rule it." Or if we dare oppose a Democratic canddate our spenkers are denounced and accused of trying to bring on a conflect between the races. Oh! if I did not live here with my family and was powerless to get away, I would be tempted to uphold that would "freeze to young blood," etc.; but I forbear and only say to "N. Z." if he or any one else will give us a fair show we will carry every Sate in the South Republican. Be more of a man, "N. Z.," than to strike a man when he's down. For the Republican voter is grateful to the Republican party for "fending" and nursing him, and with half a chance would show his appreciation by a solid ballot. I could write a full page of your very large paper upon this subject, but my letter is already too long, I fear, so I will ask you to compare the fact, that there is about 30,000 majority of colored voters in Mississippi over whites, with the number of colored represetatives. Even in a district with a conceded colored majority of over 10,000 we wen unable to elect James Hill to a seat in Congress in our last election. In answer to the question, "Who is Hill?" I refer you to he files of *The Clarion*, the leading Democratic organ of Mississippi, that spoke of Mr. Hill, during the last canvass as "The saddle colored negro who wanted to represent write men in Congress." Mr. Editor, if you lo not care to publish this letter so that "I. Z." may read and know that the colored voter of the South is Republican, please orward it to him and oblige a

COLORED VOTER.

PENSIONS.

View of a Correspondent on the Subject.

To the Editor of the Blade:

MOUNTAIN DALE, March 10.

I notice in the BLADE of March 8th a squib about pensions, from a correspondent from Kahoka, Mo. He speaks of men who complain about the pensions fleeing to the rear. Now I would like to say a word. I have not a word to say about soldiers who were disabled, and who are deserving of pensios, but I think the pension here a fraud, speaking of it generally. When it comesdown to men skulking to the rear, to think of the men getting pensions were tse ones that were in the rear or in the hopitals. It was not every man that wore a blue coat that was a soldier.

There is nothing fair about the law, as it now exists. I know men who were out but a short time, and got a little scratch, went to the hospital, stayed there the balance of the time, came home and have been getting a pension of from $8 to $18 a month ever since, although they are healthy able men, boasting of their strength and also boast of being worth from $5,000 to $20,000, while others went out, and played off sick, and managed to stay in the hospital all the time, come home after the war and swear they lost their health in the service, and get a big pension. The pension business is all right, but every man's record should be examined. I was a soldier myself, and know whereof I speak, and am not ashamed of my record, serving four years with my company, all the time from '61 till Lee surrendered at Appomatox; and can show two honorable discharges. I think if any men deserve pensions it is the men who served the first three years, honorably re-enlisted and boldly buffeted the storm and fought it through to the bloody end, and yet the ones who got little scratches or played off sick and skulked to the hospital and left their more brave and noble comrades to fight it through or be crippled or die in the face of the enemy on the bloody field, going to Canada or skulking to the rear forsooth, as Lockwood says. One half of the *men*, not soldiers, who get pensions were stay-offs. I say it boldly, and all brave and honorable *soldiers* will uphold me in saying so. Men who served for four years bravely, who are now poor and have really need of pensions do not get anything. SOLDIER.

KANSAS.

Its Merits as Compared with Illinois.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

MORILL, Kas., April 1.

In your issue of March 20, you have a communication from Athens, Ill., over the signature of "Kansas," and this being "All Fools day" I will try and describe him. "Kansas" says he has "been there" and knows what he is talking about. We suppose he has been, and as he evidently belongs to that large class of idiots who came, and failing to find money growing on trees, and the traditional streams of milk and honey, and finding that in order to get a livelihood he had to show a little common sense and dig it out of the ground, he became disgusted and moved back to a place where he could be under the protecting wing of "wife's folks," who he knew would not permit him to starve. A lovely specimen to arraign a State and set himself up as advisor for people who, unlike himself, are willing to earn what they get. As a refutation of his slanderous article, permit me to show up one county.

Brown County, Kansas, produced, in 1882, 33,000 acres of wheat, that averaged at least 25 bushels to the acre; 90,000 acres of corn that yielded over 5,000,000 bushels, and 30,000 acres of other grains. These statistics are official.

Improved land sells for from $30 to $60 per acre; wild land, $20 per acre. This is only one county. The same is true of all the counties in the State.

In 1880 the corn crop of Kansas averaged 80 bushels to the acre, and our farmers held it until 1881, when poor Illinois was suffering from a failure of her corn crop and was glad to pay us 70 cents per bushel for it. We might have got more, but as we are not hogs, were satisfied with a reasonable price. Let your man "Kansas" look up the statistics of both States and see if we don't compare favorably with Illinois.

One hundred miles west of here he could buy for $500 as nice a 80 acres of land as they have anywhere in Illinois, and get every cent of his money back inside of two years from the crops he could raise. But here comes the rub. It would require work to do this, and it is very evident "Kansas" would raise serious objections to it. He should be obliged to exert himself to gain such an end.

When "Kansas" says we have no farming country, he is "off." Anyone who has ever been in Kansas can form his own opinion of the article in question, and to their good sense I leave it. JOSEPH KIRK.

The Opium or Morphine habit is fearfully and wonderfully on the increase in this country. The victims now number by the hundreds of thousands. Dr. S. B. Collins, of LaPorte, Ind., who has cured thousands of cases, tells us that 90 per cent. of those now under his treatment, first became acquainted with the deadly drug through physicians' prescriptions.

WYOMING.

The Advantages of the Territory.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., April 3, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I have taken considerable interest reading your "Correspondence" from different States and Territories, and have never seen anything from Wyoming. Perhaps some of the numerous readers of the BLADE would like to know what kind of a country this is. Well, it is a very agreeable one in fair weather, and very disagreeable in bad. The soil is a mixture of red-yellow and brown on the uplands, and a very rich black loam on the low or bottom lands. Grass is of the bunch kind, and commences coming in sight about the last of February or 1st of March, and commences curing in August. It dries (or cures as they call it here) with all the strength preserved, and stock live all the year round without feeding them hay. Potatos, wheat, oats, and most all kinds of garden vegetables can be raised by irrigation. Corn will not ripen. It is a good stock country. There are no trees on the plains. You would have to lie down under a wire fence or telegraph pole to get in the shade in the Summer. Albany County has at present about 7,000 inhabitants. Laramie, the County seat, has 5,000 and is growing fast, and the plains are fast settling in with ranchers and stock men. The Union Pacific Railroad has extensive rolling mills and machine shops in Laramie. We have a schoolhouse that cost $35,000 with eight grades and 500 scholars. There will be $100,000 worth of buildings put up there the coming season. Extensive coal beds lie only 10 miles away, and mines of gold, silver, copper and all precious metals all around. I am running 2,500 sheep this Winter and have fed them hay just three times, and it has been a very hard Winter, one of the stormiest ever seen in this country.

W. H. SIMPSON.

Laramie County, Wy. Ter., March 31, 1883.

KANSAS.

Advantages of Ozark County.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I think I would like to tell the farming readers of the BLADE about our locality, which is in and around the corners of the following four Counties: Bourbon, Allen, Anderson and Lynn. We are on the three forks of the Little Osage River, and in one of the finest valleys in Southern Kansas. There is no scope of country about 20 miles north and south by 10 to 15 miles east and west that I think is just a little ahead of any farming country that I ever saw, and I have been over a great many States and Territories. Farms are advancing in price very fast, and

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XXI.

HOW SHALL WE DRESS?

Over a century ago Lady Mary Wortley Montague wrote the admonition, "Be plain in dress and sober in your diet." This was no doubt intended particularly for women. In fact, it was a satirical summary of advice given by a man to the gentler sex, and contained a truly masculine theory to which in practice he offers little encouragement. The plainly-dressed woman is not the one who attracts his attention, or to whom he gives his admiration, and to this very thing is chargeable a large share of what is termed woman's extravagance. It is she who enhances her charms by tasteful dress—other things being fairly equal—who carries off the honors in any gathering, and knowing this, it is not strange that pretty things have a wonderful fascination for the feminine mind. And to be well dressed is an important affair, both for health and beauty. The very consciousness of looking one's best, of pleasing the eye of those who see her, will send the blood dancing through the veins, make life look brighter, and produce a general exhilaration that will promote every function of the body. Therefore I say, it is right to spend a reasonable amount of time and money to make dress tasteful and pretty, and that woman who neglects to do so, through a false idea that it is a trifling matter, will make a mistake which she will sometime regret.

It is not, however, this view of the subject which I want to talk about now. The dress of women needs reform in so many ways in order to secure and preserve health, which is the great beautifier, that all else connected with it sinks by comparison into insignificance. The improvement made in the last few years is wonderful, and gives great hope for the future, but there is room for a vast deal more, and especially among that large army of women who are outside of the reform influences now at work, and yet who are enduring daily martyrdom from unhealthy dressing.

The primary object of all clothing is to secure warmth for the body. That this necessity is almost purely artificial does not make it any less emphatic. Even though the Indians in the cold regions of the Northwest, and the Africans in their heated clime, go without clothes, and are comfortable and happy, long years of custom has made it imperative upon people in the temperate zones to dress themselves according to the weather.

Two things should be aimed at in purchasing materials for Winter wear, *i. e.* lightness and power to retain heat. It is not the garments that produce warmth, but it is their power of preventing the escape of what is manufactured in the body. Those made from animal growth such as wool, silk, furs, etc., are much poorer conductors of heat than those of vegetable origin. This gives the key then to the materials that should be used at different seasons of the year. For undergarments during the cold season wool should be worn, unless you can afford silk, which is still better. These woolen garments keep in the heat, and absorb the surface moisture which would otherwise evaporate and cause a sensation of coolness. As to whether you should wear wool undergarments all Summer or not, it is a matter that you can best judge for yourself. If your blood is thin and you are apt to feel every little variation of temperature, then light ones should be retained. Indeed there are many people who will say that wool is cooler in the hottest days than linen or cotton, for while they prevent the radiation of heat from the body, they also keep out the caloric of the outside air. It is certain that the wearer is not so apt to be chilled, for the moisture of the skin is at once absorbed instead of being allowed to evaporate.

It is a great mistake to wear heavy clothes at any time. Many people seem to think that warmth and weight are synonymous, but that is not so. Avoid loading yourself down with garments which simply exhaust the body in carrying them around. I have lifted dress skirts, the weight of which taxed my strength barely to raise from the floor, and yet women wore them who are delicate and weakly and can scarcely go up and down stairs without exhaustion. This is emphatically wrong. It wastes the strength uselessly, and brings on absolute disease. Study to make every article you put on of the lightest possible weight, consistent with good material. Take a lesson from animals whose woolly coat is so warm and yet so light.

Another thing of great importance and fully equal to what I have just spoken of is that of making every part of the clothing so as to give free movement to the body. The dress of women in this respect is hideous. The waist is drawn in, the arms are bound down, the feet are crampt, and in fact it seems as if the study had been to render them utterly helpless. Most of you will say at once, 'that does not apply to me; I do not wear my clothing tight." Perhaps you do not call it so, and yet if you cannot move with perfect freedom, if you cannot fully inflate your lungs without pressure, if you cannot raise your arms easily above your head, if there is any sensation of being bound or impeded in any way, rest assured you do not dress as you should.

I imagine I hear some one exclaim, "What guys she would make of us!" Not a bit of it. Dresses can be made to fit beautifully, to be shapely and elegant without being tight. Anything which in any way interferes with the operations of Nature, which obstructs respiration and circulation, that prevents the exercise of every muscle in the body, hinders development, diminishes vigor, and lessens both health and beauty.

You will, doubtless, be surprised when I tell you that I do not consider corsets an unmixed evil. They can be made so, as you all know, by improper lacing, or stiff bones, but properly made and worn, unless in the case of some particular form of disease they may not be objectionable. If you wear corsets get good ones, of fine shape, with flexible bones that will bend and not break. Have them low in the bust and wear them loose.

I have heard it said that that the corsets supported the skirts that were buttoned around the waist. This it cannot do unless it has straps passing over the shoulders. These garments really press it downward causing it to crowd the abdominal organs upon each other. No such work should be expected of it. Its only duty is to give shape, while the support must be afforded in another way. For there must be support. More disease among women has been caused by hanging heavy clothing from the hips than can be estimated, and it is well that the war for reform in this direction has begun and is carried along with such vigor.

Fancy Work and House Decorations

Shell Pincushion.—Cut out of white muslin two pieces with one side rounded and measuring seven and one-half inches. Slant the two side edges up until the top is but two inches and a half across. Sew it together at the top. Then stitch it lengthwise into five compartments. Fill these with sawdust. Cover the outside with old gold satin, or use whatever color you like best, and draw it down over the divisions with some pretty contrasting silk cord. Put a cord across the top loosely to hang it up by. Finish the bottom at each division with a ball or tassel.

Table Cover.—Cut pieces of silk or merino about five inches square of contrasting colors. Seven squares each way will make the cover. Run them together, then cover the seams with narrow velvet put on with a fancy point. Russe stitch. The border may be made of a plain strip of silk, plush or a broad ribbon, the whole finished with a pretty fringe. This may also be made of squares of cretonne, with a cretonne border and fringe made by putting a strip of cretonne crosswise most to the edge in narrow widths of a quarter of an inch.

Piano Stool Cover.—"Novice," also "J. J." wishes me to give directions for a piano stool cover in the BLADE. I will try and do so. Get ⅝ of a yard square of felt or basket cloth to match your piano spread, or as near as possible in color. If you cannot get anything that will match your spread get red basket cloth. Turn just a little of the edge up all around on the right side and baste, then get worsted chenille fringe to match the cover; shaded is nicest. Sew all around on the hem that you basted. Then get 4 small applique designs, 2 birds and 2 flowers are nice, and put them in opposite corners, and baste with a little thread on the center of each so you can keep them in their place. Probably some of you do not know how to work applique, so I will explain for the benefit of those that don't. Get embroidery silk the color they are stamped with, and button-hole stitch them all around the edge. Then work the sprays in the leaves and birds' wings over and over just as it is stamped. Take real fine stitches, it looks so much heavier than to work with a straight thread. Get a large applique design for the center of the cover. Calla lilies are nice and work the same as small ones, about 3 inch and ½ from the flowers in the center. Outer Cat-stitch with white silk a square.—JENNIE.

Panel Insertion.—First row—B edge, k 12, e edge; 2d row—b edge, p 12, e edge; 3d row—b edge, k 1, o and n 5 times, k 1, e edge; 4th row—b edge, p 12, e edge; 5th row—b edge, k 1, o n, k 6, o, n, k 1, e edge; 6th row—b edge, p 12 e edge; 7th row—b edge, k 1, o and n 5 times, k 1, e edge; 8th row—b edge, p 12, e edge, 9th row—b edge, k 12, e edge; 10th row—b edge, k 12, e edge; 11th row—b edge, p 12, e edge; 12th row—b edge, k 12, e edge; 13th row—b edge, p 12, e edge; 14th row—b edge, k 12, e edge.

Explanations—B edge—slip 1, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n. E edge—k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, twist 1.—INA B. POLLOCK, Kimbolton, Guernsey Co., O.

Fancy Silk Mittens—For Mrs. Guenther: Cast on 90 stitches and join. First row—S 1, n, throw s one over the n ones; k 7, plain, s 1, n and throw s one as before; p 2, s 1, n and throw s one as before; k 7, plain; s 1, and n and s same as the others, p 2. The other 2 needles k same as first. 3d, 3d and 4th rows are knit plain, being sure to purl in the same places as the others. 5th row—S 1, n and s as before in 1st row, then thread over, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, s 1, n and s as 1st row; p 2, s 1 and n and s as before, then thread o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, s 1 and n and s same as before, p 2, the other needles the same; k around three times plain, then commence at 5th row, and so on until the wrist is as long as desired.

Now for the twist: Knit 1 row of shells and p 2, k 8 stitches plain and purl, then 1 row of shells and purl, then 4 plain and add in for thumb. The rest is plain for the hand, then 1 row of shells, purl, then the 8 stitches plain until you have knit the 8 stitches across plain 8 times, being sure to make the shells like directions above. Now slip the 8 stitches of the thumb onto an extra needle, knit the other 4, and then knit those on the extra needle, then purl. Add on for the thumb every 4th or 6th round, until it is long enough; slip off the thumb stitches onto a thread and add on 6 or 7 for the rest of the hand; knit as long as desired and bind off. Now take up the thumb stitches and narrow off those added on for a gore, knit the thumb to the joint and bind off.

This makes a medium sized mitten. Will some one please give directions for knitting or crocheting a baby's hood or cap, with silk or linen thread?—MRS. C. E., Salina, Kas., box 165.

History of Silk in the United States from Reliable Sources.

[Continued.]

BY NELLIE LINCOLN ROSSITER, SILK CULTURIST.

It would be an act of injustice to omit noticing the generous encouragement to the cultivation of silk in the American Colonies, which was given by the patriotic Society in London for "the Promotion of Arts," etc. From the year 1755 to 1774, several hundred pounds sterling were paid to various persons in Georgia, South Carolina and Connecticut, in consequence of premiums offered by the Society for planting mulberry trees, and for cocoons and raw silk.3

After the war of the Revolution, the business was renewed, and gradually extended; and it is recorded that, in the year 1789, 300 pounds weight of raw silk were made in the Town of Mansfield, in Windham, Conn.4 In the year 1810 the value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in the three Counties of New London, Windham and Tolland, was estimated by the United States Marshal at $28,503; (1,) but the value of the domestic fabrics made from the refuse silk, and worn in those Counties, was not taken into consideration. They may be fairly estimated at half of the above sum. In the year 1825 inquiries were made by the writer in Windham County, as to the increased attention to the silk culture there, and it was found that the value of the silk and of the domestic fabrics manufactured in that County was double that of the year 1810. It was also found that sewing silk was part of the circulating medium, and that it was in exchange for the stores for other articles upon terms which were satisfactory to both parties, and that the balance of the account, when in favor of the seller, was paid in silver. The only machines for making the sewing silk are the common domestic large and small wheels, but practice supplies the defects of these imperfect implements. With better machinery sewing silk of a better quality would be made. At present "three-fourths of the families in Mansfield are engaged in raising silk, and make, annually, from five to 10, 20 and 50 pounds, in a family, and one or two have made each 100 pounds in a season. It is believed that there are annually made in Mansfield and vicinity from three to four tons. (3.)

The farmers consider the amount received for their sewing silk as so much clear gain, as the business does not interfere with the regular farm work of the men, or the domestic duties of the females, upon whom, with the aged and youthful members of the family, the care of the worms and the making of the sewing silk chiefly devolves. It is known also, that in the other New England States, Maine excepted, more or less attention to the silk culture is given.

During the late war with England, Samuel Chidsey, of Cayuga County, New York, sold sewing silk to the amount of $600 a year. Mr. Hutchinson introduced the white mulberry tree in the town of Scipio, on its first settlement. (4.) Silk was also formerly raised by the French inhabitants, in the country, now the State of Illinois, but to what extent is not known. (5.)

The cultivation of silk has commenced in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, and there is every reason to believe that it will extend. The first mentioned State contains a great number of citizens who formerly resided in the silk growing districts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and who will doubtless see their interest in renewing a branch of business, from which they formerly derived so much profit. In the latter State, it is chiefly confined to those industrious people, the United Brethren, whose steady, persevering labors, and intelligence, are the surest guarantees of success.

[THE END.]

§The particulars are not inserted in the transactions of the Society, but may be seen in Bayley's Advancement of the Arts, London, 1772, and in Dossie Memoirs of Agriculture, Vol. 3.

[Columbian Magazine, Philadelphia, 4 p. 61.

1. Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States for the year 1810. By Tench Coxe.

2. Hon. Richard Rush.

3. Z. Storrs, esq., of Mansfield, Answer to Silk Circular.

4. Mr. David Thomas, Answer to Silk Circular.

5. Gov. Coles, Answer to Silk Circular.

Correspondence Clippings.

I am very much interested in oil painting and read with interest the information "Bridal Rose" set forth. Hope she will continue her articles.

Can "Bridal Rose" or any of the HOUSEHOLD inform me where the Art Student's League is established? Any information in regard to this art school will be thankfully received.

Will you, during your writings, give directions for painting upon velvet and satin in oil colors?

The Puritans in the time of Queen Elizabeth had a great deal of prejudice against this kind of adornment, and history says a Charlestown clergyman, in 1639, was arraigned for exhibiting paints in his dwelling.

Have any of the girl readers of the BLADE had any experience in pre-empting land in the West? If so will you please give your experience through this paper? There is a small colony of girls that would like to try Western life. What is your advice to them?—TOPSY.

I should be happy to have those girls settle near me, but as every one is telling you the bright side, I want to say that within 20 miles of the Railroad on each side, Government land is $2.50 per acre, and every other section is railroad land, and they will charge you all they think they are able to get, as high as $15 per acre, but no one ever finds it out until they get here, and perhaps settled on a good place, improving it, and then be compelled to pay double price or leave it. Be sure and get Government land here in the Northwest.—A RESIDENT OF MONTANA.

Some one says, "young people try and cultivate a taste for solid reading." I think this is good advice, but the obstacle in the way is that young people are not always so well aware of the channel they are drifting in, and even when they do know, have not the power or force of character to withstand, until they have reached maturity and see the folly of it. Then they are ignorant perhaps, of some of our most common events and statistics, and must grope amidst everything to be even with some classmate who can and has cultivated their tastes in this direction. Now, I would say, parents cultivate a taste for solid reading in your children. Not by forbidding them to read trash of all kinds, for this would only make them worse, but by placing in their reach that which will both interest and instruct them—something that is within their understanding.—MYLLA MYNT, Miles City, Montana.

Correspondence.

THE LORD OUR TEACHER.

Dear Lord, be with me through this day,
And teach me how to watch and pray;
Fill me with faith, and hope, and love,
And Thy sweet peace send from above.

Teach me, O Lord, to know Thy will,
And knowing it, Thy law fulfill.
Teach me to live, that day by day,
I still may tread the heavenly way.

Teach me to trust and rest, not cling;
And to Thee all my trials bring;
Knowing that Thou for me dost care,
And Thou dost hear my every prayer.

Teach me to know Thee, and to rest
Safe sheltered on Thy loving breast.
Oh Lord, save now, and save complete,
As low I cast me at Thy feet.

SADIE E. OWEN.

Morris Plains, N. J., Feb. 24, 1883.

"MOCKING BIRD" SPEAKS.—"Mocking Bird" and her model husband who wears overshoes in bad weather to keep the darling "baby" from getting her clothes soiled by wiping up his muddy tracks, have had a good laugh over "Walnut Grove's" article. As she ("Walnut Grove") thinks she knows that "Mocking Bird" belongs to the "least worked class," "Mocking Bird" feels in duty bound to tell her that she may be infallible in some things, but when it comes to guessework she reminds one of Wiggins, and we all know that he is a grand failure. Well, "Walnut," let me tell you just a little about my housework, then if you decide that I am "one of the least worked class," I will ask you kindly to review our dear old Webster and find the correct definition of the word "work."

First, I must tell you that I am not the fortunate possessor of that baby you speak of. And now as to the baker's bread you mention. I could not get that without sending 25 miles for it, and I fear it would not be palatable by the time it reached me. Now, don't get impatient with me for I shall not detain you long as I am confident your time is precious, and I do not for one moment think that your are one of the "least worked kind;" poor soul, just to think of seven persons coming in after dinner. I can almost see you getting that extra dinner for them and looking cheerful too. You described my house to perfection as far as the carpets are concerned. Yes, the rooms are all carpeted and just nine of them. I have three meals to get, dishes to wash, milk and churning to see too, washing and ironing to be done, cooking, pastry, bread to bake, pies, cake, puddings, fruit to put up, make all my own soap and vinegar, render my own lard, make my sausage meat, and if you like will tell you how I keep my sausage nice until late in the season.

I have chickens to see to, two cages, and some times three full, of birds to care for, and they have young birds every Spring. I am going to clean house this week but just guess how many windows I have to clean. Only the small number of 24, not speaking of carpets to be taken up, and many other things too numerous to mention, and not at all necessary to a housekeeper like you, because the very word house-cleaning is enough. I clean one room at a time, as that keeps my hushand in good nature, and when he is about he don't know that it is going on. Yet he is a little "pouty" every wash day, for he don't want me to wash. Now, as for company coming in, why we never know what it is to sit down to dinner alone, and I often have friends come from a distance and remain with me for some weeks.

"Walnut," I can't help saying that you are fortunate to have a dressmaker to help you. As for myself, I have never had but two dresses made by a dressmaker, and in fact never hire any sewing done and I have been married 10 years. Did you think you had clipped "Mocking Bird's" wings so close that she would not be able to fly to the HOUSEHOLD and say a word in her own defense?

Let me ask you why you thought me one of the least worked-kind." True, I do not live in the country, yet this is a country-town, and I have always lived in a large city before coming here. I feel very much as if I did live in the country. And I am as happy as the day is long in my dear, sweet home. Would not change places with any member of the HOUSEHOLD. "Walnut," I will give you a cordial welcome to come and dine with me; will promise to give you a good dinner—and music, after I wash the dishes. Will you come?—MOCKING BIRD.

SOME THOUGHTFUL WORDS.—"L. S. Barker" please notice your reference was a mistake. "According to my books," they (Rollins' Ancient History) being the first American edition complete in two volumes; published also in 1843. I did not know it was published in four volumes.

You say there is nothing to be gained by Atheism, which we truly believe. But are there not people who never doubt the existence of God, a Divine Ruler of the Universe, a sure dispenser of the destiny of man, who cannot quite comprehend the principle of atonement, as preached by our theological students, who are not Atheists, yet who would not be called Christians. Where would they stand spiritually? What must become of all those good and great men—the great philanthropists and moral philosophers—who, for conscience sake, could scarcely do a wrong?

Plato says: "If I had found a treasure, I would not touch it, though the augurs on being consulted should assure me I might apply it to my own use. That treasure in our coffers is not of so much value as the progress we make in virtue and justice, when we have the courage to despise it. Besides, if we appropriate it to our own use it is a source of curses to our family."

Can it be God in His great wisdom could pass by a being the embodiment of so much goodness as naught? or, perhaps, send him down to eternal hell because he cannot receive Christ as mediator and redeeming advocate. Our minister says we do not need philosophy, we need no science, nothing but Christ.

Can it be that those who are only just aroused to a sense of their moral condition, never having made an intentional effort towards good, are to be first in the kingdom of God? While for others who have devoted theirs to duty and to God twere better had they never existed at all.

Much learning might be a great benefit, but a little only whets the intense desire for more. I can remember the time when I considered myself very wise, about the time when I was "master of the situation" in the school-room. But as the years seem to grow short to me I begin to realize how little I know, and that time is all too short, with all our duties, for the improvement we could wish.

In the beginning of Winter I planned a course of study, which consisted of vol. 2d of Rollins' History and a course of mathematics, to complete during the Winter, and oh! how far short I am! Being something of an invalid, suffering with my head has prevented much study, besides the household duties which must necessarily crowd upon me.

But I have gained some precious bits of knowledge from our good paper, the BLADE, and in various other ways, and I trust I am a little wiser than in the beginning.

Aside from Christian comforts the getting of knowledge seems to be the only real satisfaction guaranteed to creatures here below.

But there's a work to do. A true life means a life devoted to good works, not only to study and reflection. Let us endeavor to sustain one another to bear the cross and wear the crown.—LYDIA.

A YOUNG LADY'S IDEAS.—"Housekeeper," and all who are courageous enough to advise the girls against marrying poor men: Love is all right if there is enough cash to make a comfortable home and keep the larder supplied, but I have learned from observation, that love is a very uncertain commodity and not to be trusted blindly. I say I judge from observation, and I've had good opportunities to do so, for of all my lady friends not one of those who married poor men are any better situated to-day than when first married, and not a few are in worse circumstances and have to look to their parents for aid. No only this, but there are so many men who are inclined to drink and sink into dissipation when burdened with a family whom they find it hard to support. Young men seldom think of this, or indeed, care to think of it. When they meet some nice girl they only exert themselves to win her and the, ten chances to one, after they do get her very soon grow indifferent to her and are hartily tired of what they term, being "tiedown with a family."

This is not all. Only think what any really intelligent woman must suffer when she sees her little ones without the opportunity to obtain education, and if girls, accomplishments, which go so far to develop a woman's finest feelings and help her to higher aims. Poor people usually have more children than they can comfortably provide for, and it seems to me that every right minded intdigent man or woman must feel that it is absolutely wicked to bring poor little children in their hard world to be turned loose without means or knowledge to shift for themselves, and that very often at a tender age when home influence is most needed.

Now, I have no doubt, I shall bring down an avalanche of censure on my head; but never mind, I think I can meet it and will run the risk

"Frank," I am a Colorado girl, and so know something of cowboys myself—and like the many of them, too—you are right about squandering more money than it would take to support a family. But most of you are inclined to love the cards and bottle too well for a woman to care risking her future welfare in your hands. Now, Frank, don't get indignant. I like to talk, dance and all that with some of the cowboys, but I should not like to undertake to cook, wash, build fires, and obey some of you. That would be hard work, I'm afraid.

"I. M., Practical," that was a splendid hot at the widow and widower. I've dozen of instances in my mind where the bereaved are looking around for a better or worse half, as the case may be, to console them soon after a twelve month has passed over the dear departed Mary or Charles.

EREM.

FLOWERS.—A lady asks me to answr a few questions in the BLADE HOUSEHOLD about flowers. She asks what is the prettiest hardy plant for a grove? The very prettiest is the Arabis. Also, a pure white flower which is in bloom the whole season. It is of a spreading habit like the verbena. It is also very hardy. I find it increases very fast. "How to sow the mixed seeds advertised by me in one of the March numbers of the BLADE." The mixed seeds are intended for a wild garden. I separate the large from the small seeds by turning them into a sieve, then pick out the very largest seeds. Make a bed, spading it up and raking it fine, remove all sticks and stones then sow the very largest seeds, covering them from one-fourth of an inch to half an inch deep. Then sow the next in size, covering them a little and scattering them over the whole bed, then scatter the finest seeds over the whole, and press them into the soil with the hand. Very fine seeds should never be covered.

This makes me think of a question forwarded to me by the editor. I have the aster and pansy seeds inquired for. I think the reason I have such good success with asters, balsams, pansies, etc., is because I save seeds from only the very finest and largest of flowers. A single aster or balsam should be pulled up as soon as they show that they are single. This rule also applies to zennas. The single should never be left to bloom. If you want big pansies give them shade and a very rich soil.—CHATTA BELLA, West Branch, Ogmaw County, Mich.

OIL PAINTING (3).—As we are now ready to paint we will imagine a sketch of sman. As it is early morn to illustrate the sky, around the head paint cool, gray clouds, composed of black, white and vermilion; above the cloud a little blue sky of ultramarine and white; and a few streaks of white, naple yellow, and vermillion at the horizon. The face, hands, and legs may be painted with the flesh tints and little Indian red for the lips, and black and burnt sienna for the eyes. For the cap, dark Indian, red, black, middle tint vermillion, Indian red, light, light vermillion and white. For the jacket, raw sienna, raw sienna and black in the shadow, and raw sienna and white in the light. For the pants, tint of blue, and black, blue and white. For the boots, black and a little Indian red, with white touches of light. Paint the sky first with a flat sable brush, not overloaded with color, and run it well in so as to have thick patches of color on the board. Soften with hog's hair tool. With a small brush lay in the face the eyes and the dark parts first with more color in your brush than the sky then work downward at the dress, laying in the lights with a flat sable and with thicker color on the shadows. When quite dry wash it with cold water and dry with a cloth.

This is not all, but I will give the rest in another letter, for I want to give you a few hints on working up a painting. Lay your colors on readily and boldly, with as few strokes as possible. Keep your tints pure and distinct, each in the place you want it to be. Do not, by going over and over them with the brush, muddle and mix the tints, for some tints destroy others in softening or uniting two tints it is best either to use an intermediate shade, or else with a clean brush melt them together. Much depends on the first painting. It should be lighter in the painting than the picture is intended to be, as all colors sink more or less into the ground as they dry.

In painting a head, begin with the eyes and nose, then the forehead, mouth, cheeks and hair; then go to the background, commencing at the top of the picture and working down to the head in hair-lines or draperies. Mix a little Indian red to give warmth and harmony. A brilliant effect is produced by laying the first coloring of a head in gray tints, only composed of black, white and a little red of different shades, using pure white for the high lights and when dry glaze it all over with madder lake and raw siena, then put on the carnation tints. This would answer best for a large head, and is only one of the vagaries in which artists indulge. During the process of work frequently retire, look at it from a distance to judge the effect, examine it in a looking glass if you are working from anything in nature, either landscape or figure; look at it occasionally with the eyes half closed, or through a tube of paper. The lights and shadows will by this means appear more distinct and defined and the object more raised, and be more easily copied. Try on your palette different combinations of colors, and you may find out some beautiful tints yourself, and if you see any peculiar light or shade in your walks, try and discover the colors it is composed of. A painter should be looking out for effects, always trying to learn of living fresh from Nature herself, and, every day the study will become more interesting. In my next letter I will tell you how to put on the second and third coat, also landscape painting.—BRIDAL ROSE.

MORE FOR "WALNUT GROVE."—"Walnut Grove" complains because she must bake pies and cakes. Is she a slave to do her husband's bidding? I believe farmers as a class consume more pie and cake than any other people in this. I have no excuse for it; for with the fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk and fruit, with breadstuffs of various kinds that every farmer might have, there is certainly that which would tempt the appetite of an invalid without recourse to pie and cake. A man that must be coaxed to eat his dinner by the promise of a piece of pie should be sent home to his mother to have his education completed, or else his wife should proceed to attend to it herself. Don't you think so "Alfred?"

Another complaint "Walnut Grove" enters is that her company comes unexpectedly, while in the city people never have company unless by invitation. Do they not? Well, I should hope we did not have company just as they have in the country. Why, any woman has three acquaintances in the City where she has one in the country, and a society woman has about two dozen, or more, and if they staid to dinner or tea when they came to see us it would keep us pretty busy, wouldn't it? I think on the whole City women devote as much time to entertaining company as country women do. How would you like to have a neighbor come in in the morning and stay two hours, you supposing she would not stay more than 10 minutes, leave your work and sit down to entertain her, and as she continues to stay you, not knowing her very well and thinking every moment she will go, sit there those two hours and leave your work undone? Do you not think you would just as soon she would come with the avowed purpose of staying to dinner and so leave you at liberty to go on with your work?

Moreover, a whole afternoon may be consumed in entertaining callers one after another, with an agent or two sandwiched in between, when you are in the greatest hurry with your sewing, and you can not go on with your work as you might if a neighbor came to spend the afternoon and brought her work to keep you company.

Summing up the whole matter I do not think "Walnut Grove" has any great reason for complaining. According to her own account she has time for reading and fancy work and that is about as much time as any of us get. And then it seems she might keep help if she chose, and so if she don't choose there is no one to blame but herself. Surely if her husband is able to keep two hired men and sit in the house half days at a time he can afford to keep help in the house. I suppose "Walnut Grove" would hardly feel pity for a woman who chose to keep boarders that her husband might be at home with her. I should think it would be nicer to have some one do your work, so when your husband came visiting you could take him into the parlor and entertain him right royally. He would enjoy it more, would he not?

I wonder if that "hired girl" who wanted letters from the Homites that she might get a rest from washing dishes is sufficiently rested? If not, I think she ought to take up the C. L. S. C. course of study and she would get rested then.—WIFE OF G. H.

Inquiries.

Will some one please tell me through the HOUSEHOLD how to color brown hair very dark brown? I have some very nice hair I wish to color.—JOSY.

Will some of the many readers of the BLADE be kind enough to tell me where I can get either the white or yellow pond lilies or both?—L. WHITING, Francisco, Gibson County, Ind.

Will some of the ladies please give me some nice pattern for knitting lace, through the columns of the BLADE?—Miss E. CRITS, Hanlin Spa, Washington County, Pa.

Please allow me to correct a slight mistake which occured in my directions for Afghan stiten; it should have read, crochet all the stitches in the chain on your hook in place of on your work. I hope this will be sufficient.—MARY.

Will some roader of the HOUSEHOLD please answer the following inquiries:

Is there a Home for Old Ladies in Davenport or Council Bluffs, Ia.?

Is there a community in Missouri in which one, not well supplied with this world's goods, but willing, as far as able to work, can join, and feel sure of being cared for the balance of life?

Would like to know where Mrs. E. R. Shepherd's book for girls can be procured; also, the work on home treatment in female diseases, spoken of in an article on "Health for Ladies," in the BLADE of February 8.

Will Mrs. Lizzie Ransom kindly give me this information, either by card addressed to Box 216, Greenfield, Ia., or in the HOUSEHOLD?—I. A. L.

I have the "Centennial Crown." I will send a square to any one sending me postage. Address—MRS. NELLIE BARKER, Abrams, Wis.

Would "W. W. Cowles," contributor to the Household Department of February 22, please tell me through the Household Department where the seed of the Chufa or earth almond can be obtained and the price of them.—MRS. HATTIE THOMAS, Lower Cascades, Skamania County, Washington Territory.

Will some one who has saved the back numbers of the BLADE, send me those dated October 26, December 14, 21 and 28, 1882? I have lost those numbers and will be obliged to any one who will send them to me. I would send postage if I knew where to send.—Address MRS. H. A. HOOVER, Leighton, Mahaska County, Ia.

Will some sister, who has had experience, tell me how to use ammonia as a help in doing the weekly washing. I have been using borax for a year, but would like something more effective—something that will take hold of the dirt and help remove it, as my washings are very large and hard. —"ANIMAS VALLEY."

Will any one who has used the "Diamond dyes," tell me through the HOUSEHOLD what success they had? Would a cashmere that is not all wool, color to look well?—SUBSCRIBER.

Can some kind reader of the BLADE supply me with a copy of the New York *Weekly Tribune* published March 7, 1883? I particularly wish the loose sheet containing the continued story—"Proper Pride."—IVA, Box 179, Washington, Pa.

Will some of the many knitters please send me a pattern for a knitted or crochet collar? I desire a short hand-writing suitable occupation for a young lady?—BONNIE LESLEY, Acadomia, Juniata Co., Pa.

I would be pleased to correspond with a first-class telegraph operator for information and benefit. I have been studying for some time. Address, ENQUIRER, Box 13, Griggsville, Ill.

Will some reader of the BLADE send me a few gourd seeds?—MRS. C. A. GARSIDE.

Will some one please send design for a handsome silk and velvet quilt?—MRS. C. A. HAKINS, North Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Can any reader of the BLADE tell me of some way to mark little chickens, so that they can be known when two or three years old? I find that it is not profitable to keep hens after they are three years old. My way has been to kill them all off except a dozen or so once in three years, but, as I am going into the poultry business on a larger scale, I am at a loss to know how to manage them.—MRS. MARGARET JONES, Arena, Iowa Co., Wis.

If Lora King will send several patterns for insertion and lace to the HOUSEHOLD, with any difficult terms explained, she will oblige me very much, as I want some badly, but am a novice in knitting lace, and am unable to knit some of them correctly. Please send soon if convenient.—"FARMER'S WIFE."

Will "A. P. Uke" please send address to P. O. Box 74, Lagrange, Cook Co., Ill.? Also the lady that has the centennial quilt pattern, to same address.—D. C. CRAINE.

Will the editor or some friend please tell me where I can sell an old English Bible, printed about 200 years ago; can't tell exactly, the dates are so obliterated. One date that can be seen quite plain is 1662. The Bible is well bound and in tolerable good keeping. In size, 8x10. It has all the old Church of England prayers and duties. —A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

What I want to know. I wish some one would tell more about wax work. How to make the moulds, or where to buy them, and in fact, all about it, and how to make zephyr wreaths. And if anyone has some good essays, recitations or dialogues, and will send them to me, I will send by return mail several things which I know will please the most fastidious.—DONA ANA, Thorntown, Ind.

Will some of the kind readers of the HOUSEHOLD, or the editor, please describe a chicken incubator? how it is made, and how used, and oblige—A CONSTANT READER?

If "Frank," the bachelor of the Far West, will send his address to R. Ruhl, North Bend, Dodge Co., Neb., he will hear something greatly to his advantage.

I would like to have the recipe for Gold Ink published in your HOUSEHOLD?—DAISY.

I would like very much to know where the Russian Mulberry can be procured. Will some one please answer very soon, as I wish to procure some trees this Spring? TREETOAD.

Will some one of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD tell me how I can procure a mocking bird? I have an invalid child who desires nothing but a mocking bird, is confined to the house most all the time, and has to be alone a great deal. She thinks the bird would be great company for her.—C. N. A.

Please say if anyone wishes I will send directions for a work bag, also a crochet work basket and a knitted bread spread, octagon patchwork I call it. All who have seen it call it lovely. Also directions for shell edge lace, recipe for lemon cake. Will some one please tell what kind of needle to work cardboard with? Will some one please send me a pattern of a vine to be work in embroidery? ANNETTE.

Answers to Inquiries.

If that little invalid girl does not get supplied with reading, I have some old magazines I will send her if she will send me her address. But could you not take up some study to help you pass the time? Cannot some one teach you drawing or painting? It is not good to read many stories if you can get anything better to do.—WIFE OF G. H.

In the BLADE of August 31, 1882, "Old Maid," in answer to "Dollie," says that canary birds are too old to sing after they are five years of age. I have a canary that is seven years old this Spring, and sings as well as he ever did, and he has always been one of the finest singers I ever heard. I knew of a lady in Indianapolis, Ind., who had a canary that lived to be 17 years old, and was a good singer all his life.—HOOSIER GIRL.

Tell Mrs. Robin, of Nebraska, to take pine tar, if it is thin, put it in a skillet and boil it down about one-third, then put it on a cloth and wrap it around the foot and wear it night and day for about a week, when it will come off clean, and I think the chilblains will be well.—A. W.

In answer to "Bess" in BLADE of March 19, I would refer her to "James," last chapter.—H. S. MARION, Dalton, Lee County, N. Y.

I notice in the HOUSEHOLD information wanted in regard to quitting the habit of smoking. I am the youngest brother of six boys. We all used tobacco and I tried to stop and use something to fill its place. That did not last long. Then I made up my mind that to use the remedy was as bad as the use of tobacco, so I just quit and used nothing of the kind. I think a man can quit the use of tobacco if he wants to.—T. E. JOHNSON, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

"Mrs. Backus" wants a picture of "The Three Graces." Tell her to write to MRS. E. N. ATHERTON, Flint, Mich., Box 585.

I can send "Gallimaufry" the patterns for a knitted cap; but it is too long to burden the BLADE with, so if she will send me her address I will send it to her. If "Bee" will send me those patterns I will send her a pretty pattern for a little girl's dress. "Jennie Lind" I have a beautiful watch case pattern that you may have by paying the postage. LORA KING, Tallmadge, Summit County, O.

Please allow me to thank "Mrs. Clara Hanson" for the Centennial Ball Pincushion pattern. We have made one and think it real nice. If any reader of the BLADE wishes to know how to destroy the small striped bug that eats the young vines (cucumber, tomatos, etc.) I will tell them in next number of this paper.—MRS. JOSIE HENRY, Buckminster.

Please say to "Ina" that I have tried her rug pattern given in the HOUSEHOLD, February 22, and am well pleased with it. To "Ellen Ellsworth," if she means tracing wheels to trace patterns she can get them at the book store. That is where I got mine. They are 25 cents.—C. S.

Please tell "Correspondent" in HOUSEHOLD department of March 22 that the best and only true way of ventilating a house is at the floor and into a double chimney, one of the flues to be used for smoke and the other for the cold and foul air to pass from the room. If all of the rooms cannot have direct communication with the foul air shaft, take up the thresholds from under the doors, which will allow the cold air to pass freely from the room while the door is closed. Open fire-places or grates make excellent ventiliators.—J. F. SEORLIS.

If Veda will send her print, then, after cooling it in cold water, pack the butter firmly in the print with her hand, then smooth with the ladle, she will find no trouble.

Yes, butter can be colored without injuring it. For two gallons of cream take three nice yellow carrots, grate them, turn boiling water on them, let them boil a few minutes, then strain through a thin cloth, squeezing it well to get all the yellow juice out; then stir it in the cream before churning. If your cream is in good condition to churn you will have nice golden butter of splendid flavor. I have used them for years and never have white butter.—MRS. M. A. VALENTINE, Dak.

Tell Auralia to come to Nebraska, where she can get plenty of Government land from one to 20 miles from the railroad station. There is plenty of timber for fuel and buildings and good running water. I am 15 years old; live with my father and mother. We live eight miles from the fort and 12 miles from the railroad station. If any one wishes to correspond with me she can do so. —Address Miss MARY KNEELAND, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

"Ollie," Long Lake, Ill., sends a most excellent letter to the HOUSEHOLD telling how she made a bay window last Summer, but as she wrote it on both sides of the paper we cannot use it. Will she try it again, and write only on one side?—

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Strawberry Notes.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

A few years ago a few bushels of inferior berries, found either growing wild or grown by some energetic farmer, supplied the cities of New York and Philadelphia. It is wonderful how the traffic has grown from the few bushels of a quarter or half century ago to the thousands upon thousands of bushels of much superior berries we see in the markets to day. It takes trainload upon trainload of strawberries to supply the markets of these two cities alone, saying nothing of the vast amount used in other cities. It has become such a popular berry that hundreds are engaged in cultivating the many broad acres that are covered by the green vines, and these fields extend all over the broad land from Florida to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean. From the sunny South the rich berries have been pouring for weeks into the Northern markets, where they are eagerly purchased and borne home to the heavily loaded tables of the rich. For weeks and months to come, the berries will pour themselves into the great marts of commerce and manufacture, till at last the cool pine regions of the north sends her portion of the luscious fruit and the season is over. At first we had but a few varieties, and little or no improvement being taken, no new varieties were introduced. The Hovey seedling was the tiny pebble that set the waves to rolling, and now dozens of new sorts claim the attention of the people. Some are introduced each year with a flourish of trumpet and waving of banners, some to stay, and others to go back into obscurity. It is very pleasant to test and experiment with these new varieties, but that must be left for those who have time and energy to expend, often for nothing. So I advise my readers to leave the new and untried sorts alone till they are fully tested and proven worthy of cultivation. We have so many old standard sorts that can scarcely be surpassed, so if you desire to set out a strawberry bed I would recommend such varieties as the following:

The Crescent Seedling is one of the best pistilate varieties there is. It is early, medium size, bright scarlet, hardy, vigorous and productive. I had an eighth of an acre of Crescents last year on which I had 25 bushels of choice fruit, while I had only about three or less on over an acre of Charles Downing, with same soil, cultivation, etc.

Crystal City is the earliest of the earlies, very valuable to the amateur, or for home use. Red, conical, regular, hardy and vigorous growers.

Captain Jack, Miner's Prolific, and Champion are not to be surpassed. They should be in every collection.

Of the newer varieties the Glendals is the latest. It is an irregular, conical berry, medium size, very late, vigorous grower and a very fine berry, one of the best of shippers. The Finch Prolific is claimed will be the berry of the future as the Wilson has been of the past. Have not fully tested it but it is very promising on my ground. Cowen's Seedling is the most beautiful berry I have ever seen. It is a large sized, roundish, conical, scarlet berry, very uniform, strong, thick foliage, vigorous and hardy. Very promising.—W. G. SMITH, Eureka, Ills.

"Wheat and Chess."

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

If I were going to "explain" Bro. Morley's case I would say he sowed the chess seed with the wheat. If Mr. M. lived anywhere about here, so that there was any probability of his stopping long in the City, I expect it would be safest not to venture such a remark. But Illinois is a long way off, and I guess I dare make the suggestion. Forty years ago my wheat-fields would, at heading time, sometimes turn to chess-fields, until I got disgusted. I believed all the time that "That which a man sows that shall he also reap," and I sowed tolerably clean wheat. But it would die out more or less, and where the heat was all gone I would had a fair crop of chess, until I commenced sowing absolutely clean seed. Since then my wheat has sometimes failed partially, once or twice wholly, but the ground was left bare. Where there was no wheat there was nothing.

I don't know of a man who believes positively that "God has given to every seed" (seed, remember) "his own body," and makes his practices agree absolutely therewith, that is at all troublest with chess.

I know there are numberless cases cited in which it would be difficult to account for the large amount of chess developed at harvest. But the trouble is in the partial statement of facts. Mr. M. does not say that there was positively no chess in that wheat, and that the best known to him grown entirely separated from growing chess.

There have been a great many experiments tried with wheat by intelligent, careful, painstaking and conscientious men, and no one has ever yet said, so far as I have learned, that he knew as the result of such experiment that wheat would turn to chess, or that any results obtained, at all favored the idea. I have never known or heard of an experiment having been tried to determine whether a wheat blossom could be fertilized by chess pollen or not. Facts have come under my observation indicating that blossoms of some kinds of wheat may be fertilized by rye pollen. The facts referred to run through four years, and inch de four harvests, that they sufficiently guarded and carried so as to amount to a demonstration, but they have suggested the thought of the possibility of chess fertilization of wheat.

In that case the berry would be wheat, but the germ or seed, chess.

If Mr. M. will take a given number of grains of wheat that were grown so far away from chess as to render chess fertilization impossible, so that the seed he plants shall be wheat and plant it in ground that he knows contains no chess, and conduct his after processes so that he will know that the result quoted actually came from the wheat seed planted, his statement would be regarded as important testimony.

But the "facts" given in his present article are very vague and unconvincing, to say the least, if not entirely irrelevant.—J. R. TRACY, Toledo, O.

The Chess Question.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I am much amused at the revival of the chess question again, and am confirmed in my opinion, that there is nothing harder to combat than theoretical ideas. Many years since I was engaged in farming, and was a farmer. When you came to the chess question I was there, and to stay. I just more than knew that chess was just chess, and was ready with the arguments. Well, the first "settler" I got, that first shut my eyes, and then opened them, was where a near neighbor harvested a field of wheat. It sheded badly and a large amount was left on the ground. As the land was in good condition, he made up his mind to follow with another crop of wheat. In three or four weeks after harvest he began to plow, and turned over about one-half the lot. The stubble being thick, and the plow clogging, he burned the stubble off the remainder, finished plowing, put in his crop and waited for time to bring around his reward. Well, Mr. Phineas Allen, the land that was plowed in a good crop of wheat on it, and the last plowed had (we estimated) one-third wheat; the remainder was chess. I asked myself if there were no way to obtain satisfaction on this debated question, and sought for light, both by inquiry and experiment. I finally satisfied myself, and, as the method costs but little, will tell how I did it. I simply set apart in my garden about a rod square, and early in the Fall to a good sample of chess; it came up, grew firmly, but the next Summer, when it ought to have showed its head, why it just hung back and didn't want to, and I was not surprised at it, for I had come to the conclusion that chess was the result of an injured kernel of wheat, as in the case of the burnt stuffle which had strength to germinate but not power to reproduce itself, and chess inherited its constitution from its parent. Now "Farmer," don't quote scripture and theorize, but sow chess and be satisfied.—W. A. PECK, South Bend, Ind.

Wheat to Cheat.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In reply to "Phineas Allyn," Dustville, Mich., in the BLADE of March 23d, I wish to say: Our farm located half a mile north of Taylorsville, Illinois, produced a wonderful crop of cheat under the following circumstances: A certain tract which had not been broken from its natural sod, was pastured by us 12 years. It was then broken up and sowed in wheat. The seed was so free from cheat that scarcely a single grain could have been found in a two bushel sack of it as sown, yet when harvest time came on there was so much cheat and so little wheat that we didn't cut it. This can be abundantly proven.

Information Wanted.

If clover be sown in the Spring of 1882 and did not come up last Summer, will it come up this coming Spring? How to set out an orchard so it will not die out in the long, dry Summer? I am a carpenter by trade, and would like to know of some one living there, if it is a good place for a mechanic in any of the following States or Territories: Colorado, Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory?

I would like to ask you, or any of the many BLADE readers, if they can tell me what will cure shrunk hocfs in horses (commonly called hoof-bound)? I have a valuable mare, except she is hoof-bound in front. Also give a cure for worms in horses.—T. S. R.

How many onion seeds will it take to plant one-half an acre of onions; also what will it cost?—B. GOULD, Walled Lake.

Information Furnished.

To bathe the shoulder with turpentine once in two days will cure the sweeny. Alternate days bathe with fresh lard. Three or four applications will cure.—T. S. R.

If "T. S. R.," Odell, Neb., will write to L. D. Kelley, Dongola, Union Co., Ill., sending return stamp, he will get information that will tell him how to rid his garden of moles.

Cabbage Culture.

The cabbage is one of the staple crops with market gardeners, and when the ground is in good condition, one of the most profitable. There is generally a ready sale for them at all seasons of the year. Sometimes, however, as in this section last year early cabbage, or I may say second early cabbage, was a drug on the market. The season for their growth was favorable, and most everybody succeeded in raising them. As a consequence, nothing but the very best heads commanded a ready sale, and they at scarcely paying prices. This seldom occurs in the neighborhood of manufacturing Cities, and especially in dry Summers. The best soil for the culture of early cabbages is sandy loam well enriched; in fact, I have yet to see a piece of ground too rich for the culture of them. Stable manure is the best fertilizer, and should be applied just as thick as it can be properly plowed or spaded into the ground. Thorough cultivation is also necessary for success, both before the crop is planted and when it is growing. I do not deem deep culture after the plants are set out necessary, but the surface should be kept loose and all weeds destroyed before or upon their first appearance. Cabbages require too much food themselves to spare any for the growing of weeds.

As soon as the ground is in a favorable condition for working in the Spring, get it ready, and after all danger of severe frost past, set out the plants. For the smaller-growing kinds, two feet by 18 inches is a good distance to set them, the larger growing kind requiring more space. Set the plants to the first leaves, as a bare stem exposed to the sun is apt to get injured. The best time for setting out early Early Drumhead are the best, the former the better of the two, when a good strain of seed is secured. Imported seed is not worth raising, of either kinds. To all cabbage growers—I mean amateurs: Secure for early plants those which have been transplanted and kept growing in a cool, well aired place. I do not care for large plants, but I do want them strong, healthy and stocky. Plants that have been grown in a strong heat and drawn up are a long time in making a start after setting out, while cool-grown plants grow right along with little or no apparent check.—*Mansfield Milton, in Ohio Farmer.*

Fertilize with Brains.

"Shocking!" "Impossible!" mentally we hear the reader exclaim as his eye catches the above caption. But that's it exactly. Fertilize your fields with brains. We mean just that and nothing else. Brains are the most powerful fertilizer that were ever yet applied to the soil. But it must be urged upon farmers to shoulder their shotguns, sharpen their butcher knives, axes, tomahawks, etc., and sally forth to slaughter every living creature with brains in its head, scoop them out, and scatter them broadcast over their fields. This is not the proper way to apply brains to produce large crops. Every farmer has enough brains in his own cranium (or ought to have) to supply his needs, and these he must use sparingly. The proper way to use them is to think—think long and vigorously. He may read all the books and papers as they come from the press, but if he does not think, his reading has been of little profit to him. He must study his surroundings. The course proper for his neighbor not more than a mile distant, may not be suitable for him. In fact, the contiguous fields upon the same farm may require very different treatment to produce the best results. Hence the farmer must be a very close observer, studious, and apt to trace cause from effect. Thus he qualifies himself to enlarge himself, with the aid of the agricultural literature which he can easily have at his command. It is not contended that it is necessary for farmers to understand the chemistry of the soil, of seeds and of growing plants to a degree which requires many delicate instruments and an extensive laboratory. This would be asking to much; but he can, by close attention, familiarize himself with the general habits and natural inclinations of the plants which he nurses from infancy to maturity, season after season, and the general characteristic of the soil in which he plows and hoes. It does not require much scientific learning to understand this, but when that self-taught learning is once acquired it will be invaluable.

To thoroughly understand the affinity of vegetations and soils is the key to profitable husbandry—it is manuring with brains.

A live, wide-awake farmer must be a reading and thinking man. It is thus in all business and professions. The reading must be digested. Truth must be eliminated from error; the practical from the impracticable, and the results applied in a methodical, intelligent way. He must connect the past with the probable future; he must have well-matured plans before the time comes for action; work systematically, energetically, and practice judicious economy of his time and means. He must feed his land, and to give it the right kind of food, he must know of what elements it is deficient to grow the kind of crops he intends. He must use his brains in every move he makes, and his well filled granaries and thrifty stock will proclaim that his land has liberally responded to his application of rich fertilizers.—*American Farmer.*

Peter Cooper's Will.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The will of Peter Cooper has been filed. He leaves $100,000 to Cooper Union, and divides the remainder of the estate, except $200,000, in special bequests, between his son and daughter, Edward Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. The estate is valued at $2,000,000.

Fusion Victory in Michigan.

DETROIT, April 12.—The official canvass of returns is nearly complete. It is considered certain that the Fusion nominees for Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University are all elected.

Princely Gifts to the Seminoles.

KISSIMEE, Fla., April 11.—The President and party met, by appointment, some Seminoles. The President gave a papoose a quarter and Tom Tigertail a cigar. Chandler gave Tigertail his pocket knife.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for 40 years, affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

The Sunday School.

Peter Working Miracles.

LESSON 5, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1883.

Golden Text.—Jesus Christ maketh thee whole.—Acts 9: 34.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 9: 22-43.

32. And it came to pass as Peter pressed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda.

33. And there he found a certain man named Eneas, which had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy.

34. And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole; arise, and make thy bed. And he arose immediately.

35. And all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron saw him and turned to the Lord.

36. Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas; this woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did.

37. And it came to pass in those days, that she was sick and died; whom when they had washed, they laid her in an upper chamber.

38. And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa and the disciples had heard that Peter was there they sent unto him two men, desiring him that he would not delay to come to them.

39. Then Peter arose, and went with them. When he was come, they brought him into the upper chamber, and all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them.

40. But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down and prayed, and turning him to the body said, Tabitha arise. And she opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up.

41. And he gave her his hand and lifted her up, and when he had called the saints and widows he presented her alive.

42. And it was known throughout all Joppa; and many believed in the Lord.

43 And it came to pass that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Peter passed through all quarters (v. 32.) As Peter was a leader and overseer in the apostolic work, Peter must keep a personal watch on all the field. No man can be a successful leader and overseer in any larger field than he looks after personally. The best pulpit work in the world can never take the place of pastoral work; nor can a pastor's pastoral work be more extensive than the field traversed by the pastor personally. So it is with the work of a superintendent in the Sunday-school. Only so far as he knows the particular wants of his classes severally, and the special qualities and relative worth and efficiency of his teachers separately, can he be a superintendent of those classes or of those teachers.

He found a certain man which had kept his bed eight years (v. 33.) Eight years is a long time to wait for a cure. But even when a man has waited eight years without any sign of help for him he has no need to despair. Peter's first miracle was on a man who had waited twice eight years for a cure. And here he finds a man who had been helpless only one-fifth of that time. Eight years is not so very long after all, when you compare it with forty years? There is hope in this thought for others than Eneas. If your special trouble has weighed on you for now eight years, its lifting may be just at hand. If four times eight years have passed with out any lightening of your burden, even yet there may be a cure for you. "Ye have need of patience," as well as of faith.

Jesus Christ healeth thee (v. 34.) He who saves from sin can save from the effects of sin. He who heals the soul, can heal the body also. "Whether it is easier to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee: or to say Arise and walk!" Of course Jesus Christ can cure diseases to-day, as he has healed them while he was upon the flesh. And we can still go, in prayer and in faith, and trust ourselves to Jesus, for the cure of both our spiritual gain through our bodily disorders. Jesus Christ the Healer, as well as Jesus Christ the Savior, is "the same yesterday, and to-day and forever."

This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did (v. 36.) She was evidently a woman full of faith. In fact, no one ever shows a fullness, or anything like a fulness, of good works or of almsdeeds, until his or her works do run over. There is no such thing as being just full enough of good works and almsdeeds to know it one's self, and not have anybody else know it. Good works and almsdeeds come from a running stream, not from a stagnant pool. And the only way to keep always full of these is to be always giving them out. It was the "almsdeeds which she did," that this woman was full of. Those are the only almsdeeds which are of the filling sort. Almsdeeds which we intended to do, or which we might have done, but which we neglected, never fill us up. The more good works and the more almsdeeds we do, the fuller of them we shall be.

Intreating him, Delay not to come on unto us, (v. 38.) Promptness is a large element in Christian help. It is often quite as important to do a good work at once, as to attempt it at all. If you see a man on the railroad track unconscious of an approaching train, it is of little use to warn him of his danger unless you do it without delay. If a physician is summoned to a man who has taken poison or who is bleeding to death, it is now or never to respond to that call. So in many a world of kindly warning or of loving sympathy, and in many a deed of generous and thoughtful ministry; delay is fatal. Yet how many things we think of saying to, or doing for, others, out of a spirit of sympathy, or of compassion, or of fidelity, which we let go unsaid or undone, because we do not act at once on the generous and noble impulse.

All the widows stood by him weeping and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made, while she was with them (v. 39.) There is such a thing as gratitude which is more than an expectation of favors to come. Loving words and deeds make grateful memories in the hearts of those who have received them. Those who look for legacies from the estates of men and women who were full of riches which they held on to as long as they lived, have no such sorrow for the dead, no such grateful recollections of them, as do those who have coats and garments, and gifts of affection and sympathy, which they received while the now dead givers were yet with them, if you want to be mourned when you are dead, you must arrange for it in some other way than by legacies. It is those whom you ministered to while you were yet with them, who will heartily mourn you—if you are mourned at all.

Peter put them all forth and kneeled down and prayed (v. 40.) Giving one's self up to tears of sympathy with weeping mourners, is not always the best thing to do in an hour of sorrow. There may be more hope of our help to those who mourn, by our turning away from them in order to our closer communion with God in their behalf, than by our sitting by their sides to mingle our tears with theirs. If we are to seek God's help for them we need to be alone with God. And if we cannot secure help for them through God's interposition, how can we hope to help them at all?

Calling the saints and widows, he presented her alive (v. 41.) It was not for the mourning saints and widows that Peter had interceded with God. Dorcas was well enough off when she had gone to be with her Lord; but those who were left behind had need of her: so Peter asked that she be restored to this life, to begin again her running over with good works and almsdeeds, which she was sure to be doing. It was right for Peter to think of the needy saints and widows; right for him to ask godly Dorcas alone. All of us have a duty to make prominent the needs of those who are about us, sorrowing, and to do and to endure what is necessary in their behalf. There are a good many who, if they thought only of themselves, would be glad to be as Dorcas was when Peter kneeled by her bedside, who ought to consent to be lifted up anew from their couch of weariness, in order to be presented afresh to those who love them, and who need their loving care. And it is right for us to ask God to prolong and renew the lives of those who are full of good works and almsdeeds, even if they would be better off, so far as they alone are concerned, if they were to depart and be with God, as perhaps they are longing to.

Many believed on the Lord (v. 42.) Not Peter, but the Lord whom Peter represented and heralded, was to be believed on and trusted in, because of the power shown in the working of these miracles. And this should be the result of all preaching and teaching and well-doing holy living on the part of the followers of Jesus. Anything short of this is a failure of the whole. The question is not, Do your people or your school ars, or your children, or your friends, believe in you? but it is rather, Do they believe in Him whose you are, and whom you serve? That is the test question concerning your success as a disciple of Jesus.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

The Weird Effect of Western Whisky.

Boston Post.

A London expert blindfolds himself, and four different kinds of sherry are poured into the same glass. He takes a mouthful and declares the component parts of the mixture, usually without a mistake. Then he experiments with port, and is wonderfully successful. He identifies numerous champagnes, even to the year of vintage. When a glass of Chicago whisky was given him, he tore off the bandage and wanted to be shown the whelp who had tried to kill him.

TEWKSBURY.

Another Dose of Testimony About the Almshouse Management.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Almshouse investigation was resumed to-day. J. C. Burt testified he had made the lowest bid to supply milk to the Almshouse, but others had secured the contract.

Gov. Butler introduced the testimony of former inmates, one of whom (Jas. A. Goodwin) corroborated the testimony as to indiscriminate bathing by healthy and diseased patients in the same water. Good clothing which he had taken to the almshouse had been stolen from him. He had complained to Gen. Butler of the bathing abuses, and they stopped soon after.

Harriet A. Jackson said she got very little to eat at the almshouse, and that was of poor quality. She left in consequence.

Otto H. Alden said he had not been forced to bathe with diseased inmates.

Charles B. Marsh, clerk of the almshouse, said he had delivered all the books asked for by the Governor. There was no register of burials kept, and he knew of no book which showed how dead bodies were disposed of, but had heard such a book was kept. No record was kept of clothes brought by inmates.

The Governor asked the witness if, when a man was hired, whether his entire time belonged to the State, and opposing counsel said witness was no more competent to answer that than to say whether or not the whole time of the Governor belongs to the State.

Cruel Treatment of a Meek Husband.

AKRON, April 11.—George S. Hogue has began divorce proceedings in the Common Pleas Court against Amanda Hogue. The petition says they were married at Cuyahoga Falls in July, 1881, and in less than three months thereafter she refused to cook for him, being gone for three or four days at a time. This lasted eight or nine months, and in June, 1882, she left him altogether. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant was guilty of cruelty in kicking him in a region that was exceedingly painful when he refused to steal chickens from the neighbors, and once she struck him over the head with a poker. He further alleges that she is a common street brawler, and that she is now going round circulating lies about him, swearing and calling him all sorts of bad names. He also asserts that he was too nearly related to his wife to have legally married her, and that she is 20 years older than he.

Rolling Mill to Shut Down—Compromise Effected.

READING, Pa., April 12.—It is learned at the office of the Reading Iron Works that Monday next the rolling and sheet mills will shut down indefinitely on account of the dullness of trade. Between 400 and 500 hands will be thrown out of work. The company refused large orders recently at prices which would lose them money. Their pipe mill is running half time.

A committee of strikers called at the office of the Mellert Foundry this morning, and agreed to compromise difficulties between proprietors and employes by ten per cent. increase of wages. The men originally wanted 10 to 15 per cent. increase all around. All went to work except three.

A Meeting of Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—At a meeting of colored men held in this city Monday, for the purpose of indorsing the course of Black, the colored messenger recently dismissed from the Navy Department, one of the speakers made a statement to the effect that Hamilton Fish, present Secretary of State, inaugurated the practice of employing the colored messengers of his department to perform personal services at his own residence. This statement is denied by messengers of the State Department who have prepared a card for publication, in which they assert that Fish never employed a department employe at his house during department hours, and never at any time without paying liberally from his own pocket for their services.

Lynch Law in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, April 12.—Early this morning about 100 disguised persons attacked the jail at Wytheville, forced the Sheriff to surrender the keys, took Wm. M. Crockett from the cell, and hung him from the beam of a mill at the outskirts of the town. Crockett was awaiting trial for the murder of Joseph H. Hall in Wythe County. The murder was cool-blooded, and Crockett would have been lynched at the time had he not escaped. He was captured two months ago and brought back for trial. After hanging him the mob riddled his body with bullets to insure death. None of the lynchers were recognized. Intense excitement prevails at Wytheville.

Mixer's Mix.

WAPAKONETA, April 11.—A lady and gentlemen, registered at a hotel as I. T. Mixer and wife, Richmond, Ind., were arrested here yesterday on the strength of a telegram from Richmond, charging substantially that they were traveling under the assumed relation of man and wife, while the lady has a husband in that city. They were both incarcerated in the jail here, but upon the arrival of her father last night the prisoner and wife was released. She proved to be Mrs. Ida Jarrett, of Richmond. To-day Mixer was discharged from custody, there being no one to urge the prosecution. Mrs. Jarrett returned to Richmond with her father this evening. She is only 18 years of age, and had been married but a short time, but long enough to prove a faithless wife.

A Steamer Sunk.

NORFOLK, Va., April 12.—The steamer Merida, from Vera Cruz to New York, 100 passengers and general merchandise, ran into an unknown schooner off Hatteras yesterday. Her bow was carried away. She put into Hampton Roads leaking. The captain tried to reach Norfolk, but was forced to beach the steamer off Lambert's Point Light last night. She now lies half under water. Passengers were taken to Old Point without accident. Wreckers are now at work to raise her. The steamer was owned by Alexander & Son, New York.

Too Much Whisky in the Country.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer Flamborough, of the Bermuda line, which sailed this morning, carries a thousand barrels of whisky from Pennsylvania and Ohio distilleries. The liquor is a part of the over production that has been manufactured the past five years, and which has been lying in bonded warehouses. The time has come when the internal revenue tax must be paid upon it, and, to avoid this, distillers are shipping enormous quantities to foreign countries, where it will lie in storehouses until needed.

Railroad Accident.

DETROIT, April 11.—Last night's express train over the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad from this city collided with a stray flat car at the County Line station, 16 miles south of Saginaw. The train, consisting of baggage, mail, smokers, first class and parlor car, was thrown off the track. Engineer John Hewitt and Fireman C. L. Rhodes were seriously injured, George Foi and P. Heyser, of Detroit, considerably bruised.

Our Mexican Neighbors.

BOSTON, April 11.—Covers were laid for 200 at the Diaz banquet to-night. The ex-President in a speech, said: "Hereafter we will work together as good sisters in our common interests, working together to develop our resources, having each of us our own interests running in parallel lines, which will never cross each other, no matter how far they may be drawn."

A Notorious Rough Dead.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Pete Connally, a notorious thug and rough, died this morning in a hospital, from injuries received in a saloon row last Sunday night. Connelly refused to pay for drinks ordered and in the quarrel which ensued, McCarthy, the saloonkeeper, struck Connelly over the head with a base ball bat. McCarthy was arrested, but is now out on bond.

Bloodhounds in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Twenty prisoners in Tarrant County, Texas, jail overpowered the guard Monday evening, tore down the telephone, took all the arms and ammunition they could find, and fled. An alarm was soon raised; 25 mounted men with bloodhounds started in pursuit and in two hours returned with 17 prisoners. The other three will probably be captured.

One Cent Damages.

BOSTON, April 11.—In the suit of Lizzie Gannon vs. Father Fleming, which was brought to recover $5,000 damages, because the latter, a Catholic priest, had taken away some paper images to which a child had become attached, causing alleged serious injury to her health and mental condition, the jury brought in a verdict of one cent damages.

John Walsh in New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—John Walsh, recently arrested by the French authorities at the request of the British Government on suspicion of being concerned in the Phœnix Park murders, arrived here to-day.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

MURDEROUS STRIKERS.

Non-Union Men Attacked—Shot Guns and Pistols Used—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—The situation at the rolling mill is becoming very serious. The mill has been filling up with non-Union men quite rapidly of late, and members of the Amalgamated Association seem to getting desperate, and attacks on men who have taken the places of strikers are of dly occurrence. Several of them have be badly beaten. To-day a party of two or tee left the mills for a walk into the coury, were followed by a gang of strikers and beaten and thrown off the bridge. Two of the number were injured. Physicis left to-night to attend them, but became armed and returned before reaching the ot.

The awning infamy in the series of outrages hoed upon workingmen was perpetrated to-night. A party of them left the mil about 7:30 o'clock; soon after getting itside the enclosure, a gang of strikers pened fire on them with rifles, shot guand pistols. It is said scarcely less tha 50 shots were fired. John Waldron, young man recently arrived from Pittsburg, fell dead. It afterwards appeared that 24 buckl cidentred his side, breast, throat and face. Jainard Mulkurn was shot in the chest at arm. His wounds are serio s, but it isthought he will survive. Sam Britt receiva slight wound in the l

Great excitement prevails, bt no arrests as yet. The murderers are unknown, as they fled from ambush.

The orkingmen are unarmed, and express their determination to run the mill.

A Fiend of a Girl.

FORSYTH, Ga., April 12.—On the place of Warry Bush is a negro woman named Phillis, mother of two children, one two years old, the other four. She had hired Sallie Fruitty as nurse for the children. Two weeks ago the youngest child died and was buried. Last Monday evening, when the mother returned home from work, she found the other child missing. Under repeate questioning the nurse said the child had taken into a well. Grappling hooks were obtained and the dead body of the child was drawn from the well. The girl persisted in saying the child fell into the well, at at last admitted she had thrown it in to the purpose of drowning it, giving as her reason that she was tired of nursing, and wanted to get rid of her charge so that she might be allowed to go back home. It was her recollected that the younger child, who fell the preceding week, had bruises on its body. This gave rise to the suspicion that the nurse had brought about its death by violence. When some one suggested that she ought to be severely whipped she said: "they'd better not whip me hard; if they do I'll burn the house down."

A Thieving Marshal Sent to the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Stilwell H. Russell, the United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas, recently tried and convicted upon a charge of presenting false expense accounts, was to-day sentenced by Judge Turner, at San Antonio, Texas, to imprisonment for two years in the penentiary at Chester, Ills. Russell was appinted by Pres. Hayes, and made application to Pres. Arthur for reappointment, bt charges of misconduct were preferred gainst him and an investigation ordered by the Attorney-General, ending in his arre. It is estimated that Russell defrauded the Government out of at least $50,000. His official bond, however, is good, and the Department of Justice expects to recover he entire sum from his sureties.

Gen. Porter Makes a Discovery.

BUFFLO, April 12.—Gen. Fitz John Porter was in the City to-day and was handed the following dispatch by Maj. A. Doyle, of this City, who was engaged in operations with Gen. Burnside, at Fredericksburg, during the second Bull Run campaign, and all Porter's dispatches passed through his hands:

WALMOUTH, August 26, 1862.

To Col. JH. Hunt, Aquia:

Manyof Edwards' horses are injured. Where re Benson and Robinson? Did you see Wed and Randal and my cavalry?

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Gen. orter said if he had known of the existenc of this dispatch it might have been of great use to him during the court martial.

Walsh Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Walsh, the Irish "suspect" who arrived to-day from France, states that he left England to put himself out of the power of the living wretch Carey, as would go back to England if he thought he would be tried by a fair jury, but to many were hanged in Ireland nowadays injustly. He was as guiltless, as Gladstone himself of the charges brought against him. He considered the conviction of those men on trial a foregone conclusn. Walsh gave a long account of how he ras inveigled into an acquaintance with Detective Murphy in Dublin, but being innocent of any crime no admission could be got out of him. He had no recollection of ever seeing Carey, the informer. The charges against him were devoid of foundation. He regarded Carey as an "unblushing perjurer, an English-hired spy."

The New Jersey Railroad Accident.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 12.—The rear conch of the Philadelphia train was overturned, and at once caught fire. All the passengers escaped before the flames reached them, but 13 received injuries. The badly wounded are: John W. Cray, fireman; and an unknown man struck on the forehead.

The Lehigh Valley locomotive and passenger train left adjoining depots in Bound Brook at the same time, and from there to the scene of the accident the tracks run almost parallel. It is stated the crew of the Lehigh locomotive abandoned it after reversing. Some of the passengers declare the locomotive and train raced all the way from Bound Brook to the crossing. The rear car of the Philadelphia train was entirely burned and the one ahead badly wrecked. The Lehigh engine was ditched and smashed.

Horrible Accident in a Sawmill.

DETROIT, April 13.—A horrible accident occured three miles north of Armada, at Shorts sawmill. Philip Short, the proprietor, while oiling a buzz-saw, was caught by the above, drawn upon the saw, and had his right arm and leg cut entirely off. He was then drawn upon the saw in such a manner that the saw ran the entire length of the other leg from thigh to foot, and he was thrown six feet from the saw, striking his head on a bolt, making a fracture in his skull two or three inches deep and half an inch across. He lived three hours after the accident, retaining consciousness to the last. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mayor Means Steps Out.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Mayor Thomas J. Stephens took the oath of office this afternoon. Mayor Means retired with the good wishes and respect of many of the best citizens, irrespective of party. Flowers were sent him in large quantities, with most complimentary sentiments. It is claimed for him by friends that his bitter enemies were among the low element in politics, that could not control him, that his administration was clean and efficient, that he left a record a M yor as creditable as that which marks h career as a business man, and that Democrats and Republicans unite in saying, "Well done."

Blew Out the Gas.

JACKSON, April 12.—Levi Ellis and William Sherman, farmers from near Benton Harbor, put up at the Commercial Hotel last night and blew out the gas. They lay in the room 10 hours and will recover. Ellis, who blew out the gas, says he never heard of gas before.

HORFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, A Valuable Nerve Tonic.

Dr. C. C. OLMSTRAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

$100,000 Fire at Denver.

DENVER, April 12.—The burning of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company's Works last night was one of the most destructive fires in the history of Denver. Two hundred thousand gallons of oil and extensive tankage buildings burned. Probably incendiary. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $35,000. The gas and steam heating works were threatened, but were saved. Arrangements for rebuilding are being made.

$8,000 Peach Baskets Destroyed.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 12.—The Beecher basket manufacturing establishment burned this morning. Loss, $25,000. Thirty-eight thousand peach baskets were destroyed, for which orders had been received from all over the State and Delaware. One hundred and twenty persons are thrown out of employment.

Sitting Bull a Catholic.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—Bishop Marty, of Dakota, now in this city, says Sitting Bull will soon join the Catholic Church. There are now 6,000 Indians in Dakota belonging to the Catholic Church.

—Like oil upon troubled waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Piso's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Sensational Story Spoiled—Spring Wheat—Capt. Howgate—General News.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A sensational story telegraphed from Washington to the effect that the British Minister had been swindled out of a considerable sum of money by a person who professed to have knowledge of a plot to blow up the British Legation building, was positively denied today by Minister West. He said the person mentioned called upon him and directed his attention to the matter, which upon investigation proved to be unfounded, and was not in any manner connected with an attempt to blow up the Legation building. He paid no money for the information, but merely heard what the person had to say, investigated it and found it untrue.

Returns received by the Department of Agriculture from the Spring wheat region show seeding was in progress on the 1st of April, but not anywhere finished. In Dakota and parts of Minnesota it had hardly commenced, large areas being still covered with snow. The Department, therefore, does not attempt to anticipate the probable yield of Spring wheat.

Sec. Folger had a conference to-day with the Director of the Mint and the Hawaiian Minister in regard to the request of the Hawaiian Government to have its silver coined at United States mints. It was decided to grant the request, and preliminary arrangements for the coinage will be made at once. The mint at San Francisco was selected. The dies will probably be made at the Philadelphia mint. Hawaiian silver coins will be of the following denominations: one dollar, one-half dollar, one-fourth dollar and one-eighth dollar.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has made an adverse report upon the case of Mr. Cuendet, a prominent jeweler of St. Louis, arrested for smuggling $4,800 worth of diamonds into the United States from Paris. Cuendet admitted the charge and agreed to pay the duty and value of the goods, and also 50 per cent. additional, which it seems was exacted from him.

It is reported that H. W. Howgate, ex-Signal Officer, who escaped from the custody of the bailiff in this city about a year ago, while awaiting trial on a charge of embezzlement, was seen on the streets to-day by an officer of the signal service.

HAYTI.

Miragoane Captured and Fortified by the Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The brig Letitia, which arrived from Miragoane to-day, reports that on March 27th, at 3 A. M., the Revolutionary party, headed by Boyer Bazelais and Gen. Barlow, with 103 men well-equipped with Winchester 12-shooters, took the town without opposition. On landing, the General assured the people they had nothing to fear. To all who joined him he gave Remington rifles. Most all the able-bodied men joined him. He began immediately to fortify the town in such a way as to show the people he meant to hold it against any attack. Roads leading to the town were barricaded with barrels of coffee, tierces high, and filled with sand. Most of the women and children and sick and lame, who were afraid of the burning of the town, were put on board four vessels lying in port. Up to the morning of the 29th no attack had been made by the Government forces. No one was allowed to leave town on any pretense.

A Possible Democratic Candidate for President.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Gen. J. W. Denver, who is mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was to-night mustered as a member of Burnside Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of this City. Gen. Denver was born in Virginia, went to Ohio, moved

GREAT

Dress Goods SALE.

WE OFFER THIS COMING WEEK OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Robison & Co.,

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Our Expenses are at least $12,000 per year less than the expenses of any comparative Exclusive Clothing Store. We give our trade this $12,000 by selling Clothing 20 per cent. Cheaper than all competition.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING STOCK NOW READY.

Special Attention Paid to Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Remember the Place and the 20 per cent.

Eatons "Bee Hive."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Regular Proceedings of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.

During the forenoon local bills were considered and passed, and in the afternoon consideration of the Cochran Tobacco Inspection bill was resumed and continued till after 6 o'clock, when the bill was defeated—yeas, 14; nays, 15—lacking three votes. The contest over it was one of the most animated of the Winter.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to Senate bill by Mr. Perkins, providing for the consolidation of Ohio and foreign railroad companies.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to Senate bill by Mr. Reed to secure the adjustment of Ohio war claims.

Senate bill making certain corrections in the act recently passed providing for the publication of the constitutional amendments, was passed.

HOUSE.

Senate bill to provide that property abandoned or stolen shall be disposed of as follows: If the stock, to be disposed of as estrays; for other than live stock to be disposed of as now provided for drafts, was taken up and passed.

Senate bill to amend section 5018 of the revised statutes providing that in an action against an officer for the recovery of property taken under an execution or attachment the party in whose favor the execution or attachment is issued may be substituted as defendant in such action on application, was passed.

Senate bill to provide for the election of an additional Judge in Miami and Champaign Counties, was passed.

Senate bill to establish an agricultural experiment station in Ohio was read the third time and passed. The bill fixes the term of the members of the Board having control thereof at one, two and three years respectively, and fixes the salary of the directors of such experiment station at not to exceed $500 per annum.

THE SCOTT LIQUOR TAX BILL

was passed, occupying the greater part of the afternoon. It provides for a uniform tax of $300 or $100 where liquor is not sold, suspends the old section preventing liquor to be drank on the premises where sold, and re-enacts the McConnellsville ordinance. It is believed that the Senate will pass the bill to-morrow.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, April 13.

Passed—House bill authorizing Cleveland to issue bonds for streets and Viaduct purposes; House bill relative to erecting a monument to Simon Kenton; House Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill; House bill for publishing volume 5 of the State Geological Report, and Senate bill extending the penalties of kidnapping to cases of children under 15 years of age, being intended to protect young girls.

HOUSE.

Passed—House bill prescribing the precautions for safety against fire to be taken by the owners of factories and public buildings; Senate bill requiring persons trading to give the name of the principle; Senate bill requiring a record to be kept in the Governor's office of transfers of convicts and insane patients; House bill making appropriations for the Supreme Court Commission. The bill appropriating $425,000 for a new insane asylum and additions to the other asylums was discussed and went over.

Both Branches adopted a resolution for a final adjournment on the 19th.

HOUSE.

Passed—Senate bill allowing secret societies, etc., to own stock in buildings for lodge purposes; House bill allowing timber dealers to use a trademark, and punishing its infringement; House bill allowing Township Trustees to condemn land for Town Hall purposes; House bill making a transcript of any entry or official paper, certified under the great seal of the State, prima facie evidence in any Court; House bill amending the law in regard to school enumeration; Senate bill amending section 3,641 of the revised statutes giving insurance companies the right to insure against accident by fire or lightning.

A bill was introduced on leave to authorize the sale of the Miami and Erie Canal in Cincinnati.

A Young Woman Attempts Suicide.

WAPAKONETA, O., April 12.—A young woman residing on West Auglaize street, who has hereto been of good reputation, last night gave birth to an illegitimate child, and, crazed by her shame, attempted suicide, but was prevented from accomplishing her purpose by the timely interference of her attendants.

JUDGE GEDDES.

His Position Described by Two of His Friends and Fellow-Townsmen—The Judge "Fixing Fences" in Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Mr. John P. Netscher, Mayor of Mansfield, Ohio, and Mr. Fred Walter, of the same town, were in the city yesterday. In the course of a conversation with an Enquirer reporter, Mr. Walter said:

"They are trying to make the impression that Judge Geddes is a Prohibitionist, in order to set the Germans against him. I have known Judge Geddes for 25 years, 15 years of which he was on the bench. I know he is not a Prohibitionist, and there is nothing in his course at any time to show it. He is a liberal-minded man in such matters. While he is not a drinking man, if he wanted a drink he would not hesitate to walk into a saloon and take one. I believe he takes a drink occasionally."

"I can tell you one thing that will show whether he is a Prohibitionist or not," said Mr. Netscher. "I was Mayor of Mansfield during the crusade time. You know what an exciting time that was. I had one case before me under the McConnellsville ordinance which took a whole week. I applied to one and another lawyer for advice, and they all refused to act. Geddes and myself were best friends, until I applied to Judge Geddes. He advised me fully all through those trials, and showed neither fear of his popularity nor any reluctance to help me."

"His whole course while on the bench," added Mr. Walter, "gives no ground for saying he is a Prohibitionist. He has always shown himself fair-minded and liberal."

"He had a hard fight last fall," observed the reporter.

"He had a hard fight, and he knows how to make one," replied Mr. Walter. "He is a good organizer, and if nominated for Governor would bring out the full strength of the Democratic party in the Western Reserve."

"You never saw anything equal to his popularity after his election," said Mr. Netscher. "There in Huron County, which has not given a Democratic majority for 55 years, he changed its Republican majority of 1,500 or 1,800 into a Democratic majority. The District has only four Counties in it. He made a change of over 5,000 majority. There is no one else spoken of in that District for Governor among the Democrats but Judge Geddes. The Republicans are going to do their best to win back Ohio, and no other man will stand so good a chance against John Sherman as Judge Geddes."

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Judge Geddes, who is in training for the office of Governor, expecting the Democratic nomination next Fall and considering the election as a foregone conclusion, was in the city yesterday, and as is customary in such cases was interviewed. With reference to his own ambitions he said: "If the general judgment of the party is in favor of my nomination, then, as a loyal Democrat, I shall yield to it. I will not consent to anything like strife for it, but it must be the manifest free will offering of the party."

The Judge vouchsafed the additional information that he knew of thousands of Republicans who are excited to get an opportunity to vote for him. During the day Judge Geddes visited the City Hall, and there met Assistant City Clerk John Vanek, a long time friend. The conversation naturally turned upon the Democratic caucus of the night before. Remarked Mr. Vanek:

"It strikes me, Judge, that there is a great deal of fraud in this howl for civil service reform set up by the Democracy. In view of the fact that I have served as first assistant clerk for eight years, I think I might have been elevated."

"You're right, my boy," responded the the distinguished visitor from Mansfield, "there is a good deal of nothingness in the practical application of the principle of civil service reform."

He Has "Learned a Lesson."

FOSTORIA, April 13.—Charley German, the 15-year-old boy who ran away from home some three weeks ago, has written his father the following letter:

"FEOSTA, Ia., April 11.

"DEAR FATHER:—I am coming home today. I have felt bad ever since I left home and can't stand it any longer. Meet me in Chicago if you can, but if you can't I can come alone. I hope this has learned me a lesson. I ask your most sincere forgiveness.

"Your son, CHARLES."

The letter is written upon an Illinois Central Railway Company's letter-head, and bears all the peculiarities of a full lithography. The boy will probably be home to-night.

LIQUOR TAX BILL

As Passed by the House, by a Vote of 56 to 36—Municipal Corporations Given Power to Regulate the Traffic.

COLUMBUS, April 12.—The following is the full text of the Scott bill as it passed the House this afternoon:

WHEREAS, Among the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors are: Increased pauperism, and the consequent increase in the number of public officials and enhancement of public burdens, for the pecuniary benefit of those engaged in such traffic; therefore, the more effectually to provide against said and other evils therefrom,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that upon the business of trafficing in intoxicating liquors, there shall be assessed yearly, and and shall be paid into the County Treasury by every person engaged therein, as hereinafter provided, and for each place where such business is carried on by or for such person, the sum of $200. Provided, if such business continue through the year, to-wit: from the second Monday of April, exclusively in the trafficking in malt or vinous liquor, or both, such assessment shall be but one-half the foregoing sum.

SEC. 2. That said assessments, together with any increase thereof as penalty thereon shall attach and operate as a lien upon the real property on and in such business is conducted, as of the third Monday of April, each year, and shall be paid on or before June 20th following. Provided, where any such business shall be commenced in any year after said Monday, said assessment shall be proportioned to and be for the remainder of the assessment year, except that it shall in no case be less than $25, and the same shall attach and operate as a lien as aforesaid, at the date of, and be paid within 10 days after such commencement; and that whoever shall engage or continue in the business aforesaid of selling intoxicating liquors in or upon land or premises not owned by him and without the written consent of the owner thereof shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be indicted and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and each day's continuance upon such premises shall be an additional offense.

SEC. 3. That every assessor shall return to the County Auditor, with his other returns, a statement upon a blank to be furnished by such Auditor for that purpose, as to every place within his jurisdiction where such business is conducted, showing the name of the person engaged therein, a brief and accurate description of the premises where the same is conducted, and by whom owned, and whether such business is confined exclusively to traffic in malt or vinous liquor, or both, said statement shall be signed and verified before such assessor by such person. And if such person shall, on demand, refuse or fail to furnish the requisite information for such statement, or to sign or verify the same, such fact shall be returned by the assessor, and thereupon such assessment upon his said business shall be $375. And if any person having made return that his business is confined exclusively to malt or vinous liquors, or both, shall thereafter, during the assessment year, sell any other intoxicating liquors, the assessment upon his business shall thereby be increased by the sum of $250. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due, there shall be added a penalty thereto of 20 per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

SEC. 4. That the County Auditor shall make and preserve duplicates of such assessments, alphatetically arranged, which shall show the amount and time of each assessment, by whom to be paid, and the premises whereon the same is a lien. And upon receiving satisfactory information of any such business liable to assessment, or increased assessment, as aforesaid, not returned by the assessor, he shall forthwith enter the same upon such duplicate, and upon the County Treasurer's copy thereof. By the first Monday of June of each year he shall make and deliver to the County Treasurer a copy of such duplicate, charging him with the full amount of such assessment to be collected, and also with any additional assessments, or increased assessments and penalties.

SEC. 5. That the County Treasurer shall collect and receipt for all assessments returned to him, and if any assessments shall not be paid when due, he shall forthwith proceed as provided by section one thousand one hundred and four (1,104) of the Revised statutes, to enforce the lien for the same and penalty; and the provisions of said section, and any other provisions of the law of this State relative to the collection of taxes or assessments, are hereby made applicable to the enforcement of such liens and the collections of such assessments and penalties. Said Treasurer shall charge himself with all such assessments placed in his hands for collection, and shall account to said Auditor for all penalties collected by him hereunder.

SEC. 6. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquors" as used in this act, means the buying or procuring, and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by respectable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes; and this phrase does not include the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors from the raw material and the sale thereof by the manufacturer of the same in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time.

SEC. 7. That the revenues and fines resulting under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed as follows, to-wit: In every County, three fourths of the money paid as herein provided, into the County Treasury, on account of any business aforesaid carried on in any city or village therein, shall, upon the warrant of the County Auditor, be paid into the treasury of such corporation —one-half to the credit of the police fund, and one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof, provided that corporations having no police fund, the entire three-fourths shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue thereof. The other fourth, together with all other revenues resulting hereunder in said County, shall be passed to the credit of the poor fund of such County.

SEC. 8. Within 10 days after the passage of this act each County Auditor in this State is hereby directed to publish, by one insertion in some newspaper of general circulation in his County, a notice informing all persons engaged in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, that the first assessment imposed by this act will be due and payable on or before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1883. The Attorney General is charged with the duty of seeing that the requirements of this section are observed, and may enforce the same, if necessary, by proceedings of mandamus. The County Commissioners of the respective Counties may allow their County Auditor a reasonable compensation for the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act.

SEC. 9. That the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, malt, or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist, on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medicinal purposes only, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and all places where such intoxicating liquors are on other days sold or exposed for sale, except regular drug stores, shall on that day be closed, and whoever makes any such sale, or allows any such place to be open or remain open on that day, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, and be imprisoned in the County jail or City prison not exceeding 30 days. In regular hotels and eating houses the word "place" herein used shall be held to mean the room or part of room where such liquors are usually sold or exposed for sale, and the keeping of such room or part of room securely closed shall be held, as to such hotels and eating houses, a compliance of the place within the meaning of this act, provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Council of any municipal corporation in the State from regulating and controlling on the first day of the week, the sale of beer and native wine in such manner as may by ordinance be provided. That the act to amend section 6941 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio as amended April 15, 1881, passed April 15, 1882, be and the same is hereby repealed; and any municipal corporation shall have full power to regulate, restrain, and prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses and places of habitual resort for tippling and intemperance.

SEC. 10. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors to a minor, except on the written order of such minor's guardian, or family physician, or to a person intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, and imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days.

SEC. 11. Section 6941 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio is hereby suspended during such period as and while this act shall continue in force.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on its passage, but no assessments thereunder shall occur previous to the third Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Beman, Brooks, Carlisle, Cooper, Devereaux, Ellsworth, Frane, Fresc, Gest, Gordon, Graham, Greiner, Hadley, Hathaway, Highlands, Hopkins, Hughes, Jones, of Delaware, Jones, of Jackson, Kearney, Koons, Kurtz, Laird, Linton, Locke, Love, McFarland, McGavran, Moore, of Washington, Ogden, Patterson, Peet, Poor, Powers, Price, Pugsley, Rarey, Robinson, Ross, Scott, Sheppard, Snyder, Stanbery, Stevens, Strong, Swayne, Thorp, Tyler, Verico, Voorn, Walker, Weitzel, Wetmore, Woodsworth, Speaker—56.

Nays—Messrs. Barger, Bell, Blo, Brady, Brenner, Brownfield, Brunner, Cri, Cory, Corvell, Cunningham, Decker, Dunham, Greene, of Cuyahoga, Hall, Holbrg, Huntington, Kahlo, Kitheart, Licey Littler, Maury, McCrory, Metcalf, Negley, Pollock, Puckrin, Rees, Russell, Sharp, of Fairfield, Smith, Stillwell, Vallandigham, Wagener, Wright and Yates—36.

The bill passed the Senate on the 17th, and is now a law.

ANN ARBOR.

The McLean Verdict—Ovatio to the Professor on His Return Ins Detroit.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April, 1883.

Most of the readers of the BLADE are doubtless familiar with the fact at some time ago the Evening *News*, of Detriot, published an article making charges which seriously compromised the reputation of Prof. Donald McLean, of the Dartment of Medicine and Surgery in the University, and last winter Dr. McLean brght suit against James E. Scripps, of the *News*, claiming damages in the sum of $50,000. This libel suit has been on trial in Detroit for the past few weeks, and he excited considerable interest. Dr. McLean's friends having but little cbt of the outcome. The case is been bitterly fought and was given the jury last Tuesday afternoon. At about 7 o'clock the jury returned a verdict in favof Dr. McLean, placing the damages at $1,000.

The news of the verdict was reeved in Ann Arbor a little after 7 o'clockand created a great deal of joy. The medal students, with whom the doctor is a reat favorite, arranged to give him a lie ovation in case he returned that evenng, but owing to the death of Dr. Cocker it was decided to postpone se reception until last evening at 7 o'clock. The members of the edical Department, headed by the Ann Arbor City Band, formed into line, and proceded to the Michigan Central depot. As the train approached the depot a sale was fired, and as the Professor made is appearance he was greeted with chea from the throats of the 3,000 people who had assembled to greet him. Dr. McLean was then escorted to a carriage which sod in waiting, and from which the hoss were unhitched and a rope 400 feet long was attached, and drawn by the studns. The carriage was brought into line and escorted by about 100 torch bearers. The Professor was carried to his residence on Ivision street. He was met on the veranda by Mr. A. G. Owen, of the Medical Department, who delivered an address of hearty welcome. The Professor replied, thanking the students for his hearty reception

Dr. McLean began by saying: "My friends, for 20 years I have labored to build up for myself a reputation as an honest man and until within the last few months my name has been stained by no breath of slander. But lately my name as been dragged in the mire. This was no fault for reviewing the long and trying ordeal thro' which he had passed. In this trouie, none of my friends have deserted me During the darkest hours of the trial I ave been sustained and comforted by a consousness of innocence. The course of his enmies has made capital of Mrs. McLean's wwy faith and had said 'God bless Mrs. Mcan for her wifely confidence.' To those words he most earnestly said amen." He also referred to the comfort and support is wife and aged mother had given him in is hours of trial. He thought the enthusiar of the occasion warranted this reference to his family.

During the 10 years he had ben connected with the University, he ha never asked a favor of the students wich they had not granted. He would now sk that there be no display of vindictiveness. He did not wish any excesses connecd with this demonstration, and again thaning the students and citizens for their harty reception closed his remarks. A mater of of the Medical Department thenstepped forward and in the name of the idies of the Department presented the rofessor with a large basket of choice flowes. The remarks of Dr. Maclean were followed by short speeches from Drs. Frothingham, Vaughn and others.

The procession then moved toard the campus, and at the corner of Washgton and State streets were joined by six ablebodied medics, drawing a dumpcart, in which was a coffin, in which was n effigy of the senior editor of the *Evening News*. At the campus an address was delivered by Mr. Martin, which was noted alik for its vective and keen, cutting satire. The plan was to burn the effigy, but in acordance with Dr. McLean's request it was not done. The procession again took up s march down town, serenaded several of te medical faculty, and disbanded.

The many friends of Dr. McLean among the citizens had arranged to give him a banquet at Armory Hall, but at the doctor's request it was not given on account of the recent death of Dr. Cocker.

The many friends of Dr. McLea rejoice at the result of the trial, which hasso fully vindicated him of every stain wich the mud-slinging editor of the *Evening News* has tried to cast upon the name of one of the first surgeons in the United States.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Wood County.

Bowling Green Democrat.

Our citizens are unanimous in insisng that the Bowling Green ball team attend the Findlay ball tournament and bring home that big fist prize, $500.

James Haley, of Walbridge, a brakman on the Silver Rail, lost over $200 by the toy bank failure. Jimmie is a hard-working young man, and it seems too bad for him to lose that amount of money.

Miss Mary Harvener, of Toledo, and Vill Muir were the winners at the prize waltz at Pemberville Easter night.

Arrangements have been made whereby freight for Bowling Green may be shipped from Toledo by the T. & L. to the Ohio Central receiving it at their freight house and transferring it to the new road.

Joseph Simon, of Bloom Township, on the testimony of Dr. Tuller, has been found insane by Judge Reed, and is now in Sheriff Brown's care. Will be sent to the asylum. Religious excitement.

It behooves editors to read their proof carefully before their papers go to press. Jim Timmons, editor of the Perrysburg *Sundayschool Journal and Fisherman's Guide*, is a ngitive among the missing banks of the muddy Maumee, all because, in referring editorially to Hopkins, the furniture man, Jim said in his paper that Hopkins is "thieving as usual." Timmons wrote "thriving as usual, but he intelligent compositor made it as above.

Mary C. Huffman charges J. Huffman with being an habitual drunkard and of gross neglect of marital duties, and asks to be divorced from John. Addie Fulton charges Frank Fulton with extreme cruelty, and asks for a legal separation. Cases will be heard at May term of Wood Common Pleas.

Defiance County.

Defiance Times.

The Insurance agents of this City organized a Board of Underwriters Thursday evening. The following officers were elected: President, William Higgins; Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Provisendorfer.

The steamer Willie will make regular trips between Defiance and Toledo, instead of running south on the canal.

The ninth annual reunion of the "Ohio State Association of Union War Veterans," will be held in Defiance on Tuesday, May 8, 1883. All resident veterans, with their wives and daughters, are expected to be present, and visiting veterans of other States will receive a warm reception. Letters addressed to Capt. James H. Smith, Newark, O., Secretary of the Association, will be answered with an order for railroad round trip tickets for two cents per mile, from and to connecting points of several leading lines in the State—good from May 6 to 15 (both days inclusive.)

Sandusky County.

Fremont Journal.

James Worst, County Recorder, died at his home in Ballville Township, Monday afternoon, aged 40 years. Mr. Worst in his official and private life was above reproach.

Two sturgeon were recently caught by parties fishing on the State street bridge Tuesday. One of the fish weighed 164½ and one 134½ pounds.

Rev. J. I. Swander, pastor of the Reformed Church, has moved from Tiffin to this city, and will preach in the church each Sunday. The parsonage has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted for Mr. Swander's occupancy.

Col. Hunt of the G. A. R. post died on Monday. Mr. Hunt was the 103d man enlisted in Co. E, 25th O. V. I., which left Fremont May 28, 1861. Mr. Hunt went out as Sergeant of the Company, and for the most of his term of service was promoted from time to time to the Colonelcy of the Regiment.

Miss Fanny Pease leaves next Monday to spend the Summer at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Miss Beach, of Toledo, will take charge of Miss Pease's music class during her absence.

Mr. H. J. Dunbar has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice, and assumed his duties on Wednesday.

Defiance County.

Defiance Democrat.

N. A. Boutell, who has been Clerk of Highland Township for 30 years, refused this Spring on account of poor health to accept the office again. He was a faithful public servant, and leaves a clear record behind.

Fifty children, from 11 to 14 years of age, will receive their first Holy Communion next Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. in Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church. Archbishop Jefferson street.

In a conversation the other day with Gen. Sam. Hunt, of Cincinnati, he informed the writer that he desired to deliver an historical oration next Fourth of July on the ground of old Fort Defiance, the subject being the campaign of Gen. Anthony Wayne in Northwestern Ohio.

Shot While Hunting.

MONROE, April 16.—While hunting along the River Raisin yesterday, nine miles from this City, William McCole, aged 20 years, in attempting to hand a rifle to his companion in the boat accidentally discharged it. The bullet took effect in McCole's right thigh, shattering the bone to splinters and cutting it off. His recovery is very doubtful. He has no home and was taken to the County House.

SMALL FRY.

They Will Develop in Countless Millions in the Maumee,

By the Enforcement of the New Fish Law—Interview with the Superintendent of the State Fish Hatcheries—He Compliments the Legislature Upon its Work.

Very general is the interest manifested in the fish law recently passed by the Legislature, whereby net and seine fishermen are prohibited from fishing within the spawning grounds of food fishes. The object of the law (*vide* BLADE of Friday) is a good one, it being to throw such a guard over fish interests as to ensure reproduction and guarantee supply, and the only objection that has been offered to it thus far has been the possible injury it might work to fishermen and dealers who had invested their money in fishing material which they might find it difficult to utilize, or realize upon if disposed to sell. The views of many of those directly interested in the matter have been given to readers of the BLADE, and this morning a BLADE reporter ran across

MR. DAN. P. HOWELL,

Superintendant of the Ohio Fish Hatcheries, and head of the largest fish dealing firm at this point, and solicited his views upon the new law and the probable results of its enforcement. Said Mr. Howell, in response to the reporter's opening inquiry: "Everybody is reported as pitching into the Legislature for passing this law, when the fact is that everybody is doing nothing of the sort. Those having most at interest are satisfied with the law, while those connected with the fish interest having the least at stake, are the ones who are making the loud and unreasonable outcry that has been given publicity to by the papers."

"Then you think the law is a good one?"

"I not only think so, but know so. The Legislature never did a wiser thing in the world. They have legislated in the interest of the many at the expense of a few, and a very few, and the ill effect upon these few is only temporary.

"What will be the immediate effect of the enforcement of the law?"

THE FISHERMEN.

"It will strike a few fishermen who have been operating with fishing material furnished them by dealers, and the loss therefor will fall chiefly upon this latter class. The fishermen will be thrown out of work for a few days, until they can find something else to do. But it is not as though they were men who had acquired a trade that they were forced to give up. A very large majority of them are 'pick-ups,' who are as capable in any other field of labor as in this. The fishing season it brief and two-thirds of those engaged at it never fished before in their lives, and as a rule the less money they get, the better for themselves. Their losses will be as nothing compared with those of dealers who have been supplying them with material to prosecute their work."

"You say you are in favor of the law—

"Yes, and by a large majority."

"How do the other dealers stand?"

HOW THE LAKERS STAND.

"I've seen the Davis's and J. H. McLean within half an hour, and they told me that in their judgment the law was an excellent one and should be enforced to the letter. St. John says he has no fault to find with it. Gilbert & Co. I've not seen, though I've no doubt in my own mind that they feel just as we do. Why, it stands to reason that they should, and that we should all be satisfied with it. If a slight loss now is to be made up to us many fold in the near future, we are the gainers, and this is about the effect upon us of this fish law. Our firm will lose double what any other firm will in the City, by the enforcement of this law, and yet I look forward to a period within five years, when we will gain $10 for every $1 now sacrificed."

"Is not the Maumee River the natural spawning ground for a large share of the lake fish?"

THE SPAWNING GROUNDS.

"Assuredly so. Our river is the spawning ground for the pickeral, saugers and bass of Lake Erie. The fish come here for the purpose of depositing their eggs, and for no other reason, and if the inventive genius of man was turned toward the construction of some device for the destruction of these eggs, it could hit upon nothing better than the seine. They not only catch the fish that casts the spawn, but destroy all the spawn that has been deposited upon the spawning beds. The eggs are deposited by the fish upon the bottom of the river, and by drawing a lead line over the ground continually, as is necessary in seine fishing, the eggs are destroyed. There are fish enough in the Maumee to do cover the entire bed of the river with spawn, but with seine fishing going on this spawn is not permitted to mature, but is

SWEPT AWAY AND DESTROYED.

These eggs, which are known as quick hatchers, are the most delicate of all fish eggs. They are so light and tender that the lightest touch destroys them. With an embargo upon seine fishing for 30 days the river will teem with small fry and more young food fishes will be hatched and make their way to the lake, for future consumption, than could be hatched in years by all the fish hatcheries of Ohio. The enforcement of this law means the protection and increase of food fishes, and I cannot understand why there should be objection offered to it. The lake is open to all, and instead of invading the spawning beds and destroying millions of embryotic fishes, let these grumbling fishermen come within the provisions of the law and go out to the lake."

"Something has been said, Mr. Howell, about the destruction of young white fish by pickerel and other

CARNIVOROUS FISH."

"Yes, so I have observed. Now, let me say to you that there is not a man in Toledo who can tell a white fish from a herring or a sauger at two inches in length, unless he be armed with a very powerful microscope to detect peculiarities that are hidden from the naked eye. There are no distinguishing marks. I am an expert, and cannot tell one from the other at the age intimated. The pickerel, saugers and whitefish have always lived together harmoniously, since the memory of man, and I fail to see why they should not do so now. Occasionally a white fish may be eaten by a pickerel; but

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A SMALL FISH

that when grown does not exceed two to three inches in length and this is natural food of carnivorous fishes. They are to be found in all parts of the lake. Prof. Spencer Baird has ordered the propagation of pickerel this year, and the reason it was never done before was because it was not known that this fish could be artificially propagated. I demonstrated the fact to his satisfaction, that it could be done."

"Then you can be set down as solid for the new fish law, Mr. Howell?"

"I have been studying this matter for 20 years, with every facility at hand for reaching the bottom facts, and I cannot come to any other conclusion than that this is the best law that could have been passed, and that the Legislature is deserving of thanks for it efforts to in prove the fishing interests."

THE Legislature before it adjourns should pass a law in regard to private banks very similar to the present United States law providing for the examination of National banks. Every man or institution assuming to do a banking business should be compelled to make a sworn statement every month of the condition of the deposits entrusted to his care, and besides this the bank should be subjected to a thoro inspection from time to time by an official who does his work as effectually as the Examiner of National Banks does his.

A Bill Introduced to Reduce the Rate of State Taxes.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The House this afternoon passed House bill by Mr. Conrad prescribing the rate of State taxes. The following is the full text of the bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that there shall be levied annually taxes for State purposes on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as follows:

For general revenue purposes, being the expenses of the State, the benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, for the payment of such other charges as may be made by law, and for reimbursing to the sinking fund such sums as have been transferred from that fund, one mill and two-tenths of one mill, the same to be styled the revenue fund.

For the payment of interest and the constitutional reduction of the principal of the public debt of the State, five-tenths of one mill, said fund to be styled the sinking fund.

For the support of common schools, one mill, said fund to be styled the State Common School fund.

Sec. 2. That the act prescribing the rates of State taxes, and to repeal an act herein named, passed March 29, 1879, (O. L. Vol. 76, page 42), be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1883. }

TRADE.

Dispatches from leading business centers show that trade has undergone but little change during the week just closed, altogether the outlook is for a steady improvement.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 6 ₰ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 8½@6 ₰ cent. Bar silver, 109⅞. Sterling Exchange steady; $4 82½ for 60 days; sight, $4 85. Government Bonds unchanged, except for 4s, which are ⅛ ₰ cent. lower. State Securities neglected. Railroad bonds quiet. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was active and strong, and at noon an advance of 1@1¾ ₰ cent. was recorded, in which Northwest, Oregon & Transcontinental and Lake Shore were most prominent. Hannibal & St. Joe preferred and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba each fell off 1 ₰ cent.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 103¾ bid; 4½s, 113⅝; 4s, 119¾; 3s, 103⅝. Pacific 6s, '95, 127 bid.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	April 16.	April 9.
5's, extended	103⅝	102
4½'s, coupons	113⅝	113½
4's	119¾	119⅝
3's, registered	103⅝	103
Pacific 6's of '95	127	128

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$ 816,800
Specie, increase	2,442,400
Legal tenders, increase	21,400
Deposits, increase	3,166,600
Circulation, decrease	35,200
Reserve, increase	3,411,650

The banks now hold $280,350 less than legal requirements.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week, No. 2 Red Wheat closed at 107⅝c in this market; on Wednesday 109½c was the price; on Thursday it rose to 111c; on Friday a decline to 109¾c took place; on Saturday it strengthened to 110¾c, and on Monday 110¾c was the price, showing an improvement during the week of 3c.

Reports from the wheat growing sections of the United States have been quite contradictory during the past week. It is the time of year when atmospheric variations and local injury are seized upon and exaggerated in a manner to effect the market. The improved condition of the Wheat in most sections is also made to work in the interest of those who desire to see a decline. In this way the market is made to fluctuate in accordance with the weight of evidence on either the bull or bear side which has the more reasonable look. The most recent report is that the Winter wheat has been injured to the extent of 20 per cent. or 100,000,000 bu. short of last year's crop. On the other hand from many sections comes the intelligence that the wheat looks well, and that where it was thought to be Winter killed it has grown into vigorous life. It will be a fortnight yet before a fair estimate can be made of prospects for the coming harvest. There will, so far as can be learned, be an increased area of Spring wheat sown, which will largely make up for the loss in the Winter crop. However, it seems evident that wheat touched its lowest point a week or so ago. The BLADE called attention to this condition of the market a week since and said that higher prices would rule. The figures to-day will show the correctness of the prediction. There might be a depression in the market within the coming week, but the evidences are such as to induce the belief that prices will be maintained if not improved upon at the close of the week. Corn has ruled higher, notwithstanding the fact that the amount in store is greatly in excess of the corresponding period last year. It is said that while the amount in store is great, the amount to come forward will be less than was anticipated, as it is believed by many that on account of the high prices of pork much more corn has gone into consumption than has been calculated upon.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a steady but active market for cash Wheat to-day. Prices were higher.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day			41,000 bu
" "	"	yesterday	1,200 bu

No. 2 Red Wheat, 112c, 114c advance. Wabash and D. & M. do, 111¼c. Lake Shore do closed at 112¼c. No. 3 Red Wheat, 107¾c. Rejected Red, D. & M., 92c; Wabash, 90c.

Amber Wheat—Sales of No. 1 White Michigan was made at 107c. No. 3 mixed Wheat, 100c.

For future delivery there was an active market, especially for July delivery. Values were up all around, and the market while a little weak about the middle of the session, closed firm.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Sales to-day	6000	43000	70000	102000	23300
" yesterday	5000	91000	264000	141000	76000

Seller April, 111¾@111⅞, latter to close, 5c advance. Seller May, 112¾c and finally 112¾c, 1c advance. Seller the month at 112c, 1¾c improved. Seller June started at 113¾c and closed at 113⅞c, 1¼c stronger. Seller July, 113¾ and on last sale 113⅝c, 1¼c. Seller August, 112c, 111¾c and on closing transaction, 112c, 1¼c better. Seller September, 111¾c. Seller the year, 110¾c, with moderate sales.

Cash Corn sold fairly well. Prices but little altered.

Sales cash Corn to-day	8,000 bu
Sales yesterday	10,500 bu

No. 2 Corn, 55¼c, 1c up. Rejected Corn, Wabash, 54¼c; D. & M., 53½c. No Grade D. & M., 49½c. No 3 White Corn, 56½c.

For future delivery trade was small.

Sales to-day	30,000 bu
" yesterday	None.

Seller May, 56¼c. Seller June, 57c.

Oats—Sale No. 2 cash at 46c.

Clover Seed—No takers.

The price of wheat for cash in this market for the week ended Monday, April 16, 1882, was:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
No. 2 Red.....	107¾	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	110¾
No. 3 Red.....	"	"	"	100	100	100¾

The price of No. 2 Red wheat for for future delivery, week ended Monday, April 16, was:

	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.
Tuesday	107	109	110¾	109¾	108¾
Wednesday	"	110¾	111⅝	110¾	109
Thursday	110¾	111⅝	112¾	111¾	110
Friday	109¾	110⅞	112¼	111¾	110
Saturday	109¾	110¾	111⅝	111	110¼
Monday	110	111	112¾	111¾	"

The price of spot corn for the days named week ended Monday, April 9, 1882, was:

	High-mixed.	No. 2.	Reject.
Tuesday	55	53¾	51
Wednesday	"	54½	52
Thursday	"	56	54¼
Friday	"	"	54
Saturday	56¼	54½	54
Monday	"	"	"

General Produce.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Quotations nominally unchanged. No transactions reported.

DETROIT, April 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; cash, 104¾c; May, 105¾c; June, 107¾@108c; July, 107c; year, 104c; nominal; No 2 white, 91c